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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,985—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "BRITANNIA."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S S "BRITANNIA" will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCKS at 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st May, and any Passengers wishing to EMBARK on the arrival of the Mail Trains on SATURDAY MORNING must proceed direct to the DOCKS for that purpose.

A LAUNCH will LEAVE BALLARD PIER at NOON as usual, on the day of sailing.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
R.I.CARTHAGE	5198	F. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
R.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.I.INDIA	3950	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
PENANG	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 27, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning viâ Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday noon. 14th May.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 30th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, abou 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	17th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders, Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER & CO., LD., CHEMISTS.

(ALL GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.)

PRICES AND LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.
BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.
CARBOLIC ACID, TREACHER'S CRUDE, 97 per cent.
CARBOLIC POWDER, TREACHER'S Make, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of 97 per cent. Acid.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. POWDER.
CALVERT'S No. 5 ACID.
CREASOTINE.
CHLORIDE OF LIME.
CHLORINE POWDER WITH NECESSARY ACID.
CONDY'S FLUID.
CALVERT'S CRESOL.
DAMAR.
EUCALYPTIZED NAPHTHALINE.
EUCALYPTUS CRYSTAL.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
IODINE RESUBLIMED.
MANGANATE OF SODA.
McDOUGALL'S 15 per cent. POWDER.
NAPHTHALINE.
NAPHTHALINE IN MARBLE.
NAPHTHALINE IN CONES.
NAPHTHALINE IN SHELLS.
NAPHTHO—SUBLIMATE POWDER.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT.
SULPHURIC ACID.
SULPHUR CANDLES.
SULPHUR CONES.
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THE POINTS OF THE HORSE RS. 32.

A Familiar Treatise on Equine Conformation.

BY M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S.

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The present Edition has been thoroughly revised and contains numerous additions, including specially written Chapters on the Breeds of English and Foreign Horses, with over 200 beautiful Illustrations reproduced from Photographs, the largest number of which were taken by the Author and have never before been published.

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Those who are familiar with the earlier works of Captain Hayes will welcome the appearance of the second edition of his excellent treatise on the points of the Horse.....Captain Hayes's very handsome volume is the outcome of the matured experience of many years acquired in many lands.—"Daily News."

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MOLLER'S OPERATIVE VETERINARY SURGERY, Translated and Edited from the Second Enlarged and Improved Edition of 1894. By J. A. W. DOLLAR, M.R.C.V.S., with numerous Illustrations. 15-12.

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ANTISEPTIC EAU DE COLOGNE.

REFRESHING A Cologne impregnated with powerful disinfecting Antiseptics, which possess Purifying, Deodorising, and Sweetening Properties. SWEETENING It is specially useful as a protection against Infectious Diseases, and as it cannot be distinguished from ordinary Cologne, it ANTISEPTIC. does away with the necessity for carrying disagreeable Disinfectants about the clothes

PRICE per Bottle Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HOT WEATHER FLANNELS,

LIGHT WEIGHT—

—NEW STRIPES

Lounge Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 28.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 285.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, and LEPROSY are said to be incurable. The former has, however, frequently given way before KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE which has been for many years used by EMINENT MEDICAL MEN, PUBLIC OFFICIALS, and others, and which has obtained recognition throughout INDIA. It may be required at a MOMENT'S NOTICE, and should be kept ready at hand. A dose taken sufficiently early is almost magical in its effects.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

AN INDIAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

A Certain SPECIFIC against both CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.

Price Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

Special Quotations for Quantity.

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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE

IS

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.

Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK-CHAIRS, FROM Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

McDOWELL & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

HOLLAND and HOLLAND'S SINGLE, .360 Rook Rifle, Best quality and finish. Top-snap, re-bounding lock, pistol grip, back Lee-man sight. In perfect order. Case complete, Rs. 2.0. Cost 12 guineas.

Henry, .360, single EXPRESS. Best quality. Sighted 50, 150, 2.0, 3.0, pistol grip. In case complete, Rs. 230. Cost 30 guineas. In good order.

Wehler's new model REVOLVER. .450, Rs. 60. In good order.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bombay.

26th April, 1897.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Hensha'w's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th of May, 1897, at 2-15 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of April to the 6th of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, detached and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to climate or their special Needs. Apply "M.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grains and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wadi Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by Order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Gosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, date the 14th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1531, old survey Nos. 2½, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2483, 2345, 2331A 2332, 2335, 2-37, 2-7, 2-29, 2-33, 2357, 2351, 2341-42, 2343, 2363 2062, 2332-33, 2 341, 2 45, 2514, 2061, 2536, 2 34, Street Nos. 101, 103 105, 2745, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 24, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 64, 66, 41, 72, 74, 62, 64, 68, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, (2) (3), 17, 19, 56, 58, 40, 7, 5, 5, 57, 85, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follow:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinsaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Mesai, Pestonjee Cowasjee Chokseyr, an Nara n Bhoosjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of shawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8233, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. Nos. 2378-79, 2461, 246-, 2463, 2059, Street Nos. 17, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Chokseyr, and Narayen Bhoosjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balkrishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, Bomanjee Cowasjee Curs tjee Daby, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 60th April, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, in the compound of the Jute Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpet, handsome oil paintings, table ornaments, Victoria with moveable coachbox, handsome fine-bitzen Arab galloway and harness, etc., the property of T. DREWETT, Esq., Junior.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room washhand and dressing tables, easy, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobe chest of drawers, &c.

1 grain crushing machine.
6 casks cylinder oil.
1 Lady's gold hunting watch by West End Watch Co., 2 pearl and sapphire hoop rings, 1 pearl and diamond hoop ring, and 1 gold bracelet set with pearls.

On account and at the risk of Sullemanjee Essajee, ex S. S. Baroda—

341 HMGU 968—1 case 500 bundles mouldings.

On account and at the risk of Karimjee Sullemanjee—

201 HMGO 1152—1 case 250 sticks mouldings.
410 HMGC 1207—1 case 500 bundles gold mouldings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second hand double-seated brougham,
1 handsome high-wecled dog-cart, by Dikes of Calcutta.
1 brand new Lady's Humber safety bicycle by Marriot and Cooper with pneumatic tyres complete with all extras.
1 swift pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.
1 English-built high wheel dog-cart by Windower.
21 new jinrickshaw.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE CORRUGATED IRON SHED, &c., AT THE ALEXANDRA MILLS, CHINCHPOOGLY.

On TUESDAY, the 4th prox., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly, on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

A quantity of cotton-waste damaged by fire and water, also corrugated iron shed damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated wares, crockery and glassware, plano, windproof lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, etc., the property of F. HEYER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 stud bred mare about 13-3, very showy and fast.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 iron grey mare, 8 years, 13-3, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 C B chesnut pony 13-2, broken to saddle and harness, very fast trapper and jumper.
1 strong built palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 grey Hongarian gelding; a serviceable horse, can be seen at Mr. D. N. Vakeel's stable, Gowalia Tank Road.
1 rubber tyred mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 English gentleman's saddle with bridle and girths complete, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Yusuf A. Dharamsi and on account and risk of Mr. M. B. Talati, sitting at the office of Messrs. P. F. Talati and Co., of Bazar Gate Street,—

10 bales each 400 lbs. flower tie, No. 27's Peerco Mahomed Mill Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, next to the English Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, telescopic dining table, drawing-room suite, one first-rate sewing machine by Remington, *iron bedsteads, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, cooking utensils, &c.*, the property of J. W. ROSENTHAL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on *view four days before the sale.*

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. *BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction,* at the old Byculla Police Office, a lot of unclaimed property.

On *THURSDAY*, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, next to D. Macropolo, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate rosewood pianoforte, by Schidmayer and Soehne, nearly new, brass bedstead, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. K. E. HIRSCH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi Street, Chuckla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dowjee and Bro., teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, consisting of dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, dressing, washhand and writing tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and in re alias Haji Tar Mahomed and another traded as Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Hassam (Insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., at the shop near Jakeria Musjid, consisting of empty cupboards, Mehta boxes, table, couch, brass deevi, mattress and pillows.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dadabhoy Sunderdas, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property at their Auction Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1895, and made between the said Dadoobhoy Sunderdas of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece of Government land (called Ambawa'y), together with the bungalow, stables, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Doongersi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 577, new No. B 2780, old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 2-2235, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Doongersi Road, and partly by the private road of Jaitha Doongarsi, on or towards the west partly by the Hindu charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongarsi and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongarsi and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 20, 21 and Ward No. 3167, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kolah, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

To prevent intending purchasers from being misled by any rumour or report, it is specially notified that the sale will not be postponed, but will be held on Monday, the 3rd proximo.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1897.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy's, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY next, the Third May, 1897, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS leaving Bombay, at 8-45 daily, and at 17-55 daily except on Saturdays, for Kalyan, and the extra Up Local Passenger Trains leaving Kalyan at 9-0 o'clock on week days, and at 11-25 daily for Bombay, will be DISCONTINUED.

Also on and from the same date, the UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN timed to leave Kalyan at 8-50 o'clock on week days only, will resume running to its advertised time as shown in the Time Table dated the First of November, 1896, and arrive in Bombay at 10-20 instead of at 10-15.

The Notice dated the Twenty-second of January last, so far as it is affected by this notice, is cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-seventh of April, 1897.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1897, at 5 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 4th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.
2. To elect Directors in the room of Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Chubildas Lallubhoy who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April, 1897, to the 4th day of May, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 12 noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the Form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound is Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
¼	" " " 7-8 or, post free	3 14
½	" " " 3-12 or, post free	7 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. *It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash,* and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1897, the Ahmedabad Talod Section of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, which joins the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Ahmedabad, will be OPENED for through-booking of all descriptions of TRAFFIC and PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

The Timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Talod will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		H.	M.	Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st class. Rs. a. p.	2nd class. Rs. a. p.	3rd class. Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad.	Brd-gauge D Mail..	A 9	10			
	Brd-gauge U Mxd.	A 11	24	...	...	...
	Mtr-gauge U Mxd.	A 10	40			
	A.-P. Ry. train	D 11	45			
Asarva		A 11	50	...	...	...
		D 11	57			
Naroda		A 12	20	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 1 3
		D 12	25			
Dabhoda		A 13	4	1 2 0	0 9 3	0 2 9
		D 13	9			
Dehegam		A 13	32	1 7 9	0 12 0	0 3 6
		D 13	42			
Rakhial		A 14	21	2 1 0	1 1 0	0 5 0
		D 14	26			
Talod		A 15	4	2 9 0	1 6 0	0 6 3

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		H.	M.	Fares from Talod. 1st class. Rs. a. p.	2nd class. Rs. a. p.	3rd class. Rs. a. p.
Talod		D 15	51	...	...	...
Rakhial		A 16	29	0 16 0	0 5 3	0 1 6
		D 16	34			
Dehegam		A 17	13	...	...	...
		D 17	22	1 4 0	0 16 9	0 3 0
Dabhoda		A 17	46	1 9 0	0 18 3	0 3 9
		D 17	51			
Naroda		A 18	30	2 3 0	1 3 0	0 5 3
		D 18	35			
Asarva		A 18	58	...	...	...
		D 19	5			
Ahmedabad.	A.-P. Ry. train	A 19	0	2 9 0	1 6 0	0 6 3
	Brd-gauge U Mail..	D 19	30			
	Mtr gauge D Local Mixed	D 23	0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from one undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

					Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—						
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	.....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	.....	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	.....	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	.....	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	.....	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOOTMAKERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITES.

RUSSIA LEATHER. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 20 Cash.

HORSE HIDE. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 15-12 Cash.

POLO CALF. RIDING BOOTS, Rs. 40 Cash.

BEST WORKMENSHIP.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Coupons and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Hundees discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,322½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,22[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	10,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ameroe ...	1,500	1,100	all		530
Anglo-Indian ...	7,315		100	Nil	10
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay Cotton Manfr. Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co. Ld ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,550
Union Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	730
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	950xd
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	713
Dalia Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Dawn Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Dharwar Cotton Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,001
David Mills ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhiraj Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Do. ...	5,000	200	200	dvd 25	483
Empress Mills ...	2,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	540
Fazulbhoy & Sons ...	975	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	625
Hanuman and Ballooghai ...	700	800	800	40	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,600	800	800	25	681
Hope Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	520
Indian Manufg. Co., Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
India-Chi-na Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli ...	400	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230xd.
Jeeraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	745
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Kohinoor ...	5,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	130
Lord Ray. Mfg. Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950xd.
Madras United ...	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahbub Shah Mill (Gunny Bargs) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manack Jee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,350
Maragon ...	6,000	350	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Gocul-das ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	403
Prestidgee Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,220
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	891
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,150
Sassoon ...	1,520	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shalapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,550
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	355
Sun M lls, Ld ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co., Ld ...	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills ...	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	670
Swadeshi and Alliance ...	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	40	51
Union Mills Ld	1900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Vegan's banker Lakhmidas Khimjee C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs50	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India ...	1,303	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld.	20,000	1,000	100	—	100
Back Bay Baths ...	500	30	50		40
Badhan Alle...	8,000	100	100	12	101
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,000	300	6,700
Do. New Issue.	5,000	375	625	75	1,075
Bombay Dock Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld ...	100	500	500	5-pr. ct	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill ...	4,000	500	500	50	1,141
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	28
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
Jehangir Bakery & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	363
Kohinoor Landing ...	800	500	200	30	182
Marsks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	171
Nagpur Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nepier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	63
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.8	90
Port Canning Co ...	2,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	400
Saudy & Co...	1,000	100	100	5	60
Preacher & Co	2,000	500	500	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	140
Telephone Co., L	9,000	250	100	dvd Rs15	284
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Printing Co ...	100	500	all	12 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Karrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	27
Bombay Cotton Brmil & Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	180
Colaba ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
East India ...	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	205
English Press and Manfg ...	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	97
French ...	150	5,500	500	-25+30	1,10
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	500	500	500	dvd Rs30	340
Hirooll Press Co., Ld ...	650	650	500	dvd Rs40	323
Khaugaum ...	709	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Mahura Press Co., Ld ...	240	450	450	Rs10	450
Manager's Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	251
Mercantile ...	800	800	800	35	70
Mofussil Co ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Munmar M ...	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
New Benar ...	1,000	250	11	15	19
New Indian ...	1,200	800	800	dvd Rs60	540
Prince of Wales ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	150
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sassoon ...	800	500	75	20	335
Sind and Punjab Co ...	200	500	500	20	65
Sind ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,25
Times of India ...	400	2,000	750	50	520
Umrah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Vakeel ...		1,000	10	dvd Rs35	1 030
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	610
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	—	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	4,000	500	500		610
The Tapti Valley ...	120,000	500	00	—	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf ...	"	25-15 Nom.
Perin, bar Gold, old ...	"	25-13
Do. do. new ...	"	25-14
Australia bar Gold ...	"	25-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	25-13
Sovereigns ...	"	15
Do. Dreamo ...	"	15-15½
Silver U ...	"	24-9
Do. TT ...	"	25-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 10-58m., 10-33a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-29a.

Meeting of Alcock, Ashdown, and Co., Bank Street, 3 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Farewell Gospel address by the Rev. T. Currie, M. A., 8-45 p.m. (open to all by request).

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor and the steamer Nasseri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bombay, Rosetta, and Singapore left the dock yesterday.

THE brothers and the family of the late Mr. Essabhoy Ebrahim, son of the late Mr. Ebrahim Noordin, acknowledging receipt of the numerous telegrams and letters from many kind friends expressing grief and sympathy in their sad bereavement, are unable in these their days of trial to reply separately to each, and hence thus publicly convey their hearty thanks for the sympathies expressed, which they trust will enable them to bear their pain with fortitude.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

HOW HE LOST HIS HAND.—Sawratta n, Ramdyal, a Purdasi mill-hand, aged 25 years, while working at the Union Mill, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally got his right hand crushed in some machinery. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found necessary to detain him for treatment.

AN ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—A Hindu mill-hand, named Poorba Luximon, agad 19 years, employed in the Anglo-Indian Mill, accidentally fell, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday evening, against some machinery while at work. Being seriously injured he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying as an indoor patient.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on Wednesday, touching the death of Mookdi, a Hindu child of two years. Deceased was playing near the window of a house, and accidentally fell down in the street. She was picked up unconscious. The child remained in that state for two days, and subsequently died from fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company have appointed Mr. Henry G. W. Meikle, F.F.A., son of Mr. James Meikle, F.I.A., the Consulting Actuary of the "Oriental," as Assistant Actuary as the head office of the company, Bombay. Mr. Meikle received his training in the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, Edinburgh, under Dr. Sprague, the eminent Actuary; and passed first in the order of merit, in the Final Examination for 1895, of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture ...	Oberon ...	Weber
Selection ...	The Na tch Girl ...	Solomon
Valse ...	Unter Den Linden ...	Gungl
Grand Selection ...	The Lily of Killarney ...	Benedict
Russian Dance ...	Pas Des Patineurs ...	Gaffrey
March ...	Argantlab ...	Thompson

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GIFT TO THE MEDICAL UNION LIBRARY.—Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., has been pleased to present to the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Union Library a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of a complete set of X rays apparatus which would help medical and surgical diagnosis of obscure cases in Bombay. Sir Dinshaw, his son, and Bai Saheb Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit have been the patrons of the library. Recently Bai Dinbai presented the institution very valuable works treating on medical science worth Rs. 1,500. The institution is the only one of its kind in the whole of India, and contains books on medical science worth about Rs. 5,000, and has a reserved fund of Rs. 9,000. The whole amount has been contributed by Sir Dinshaw, his family, and Bai Dinbai.

THE DEMON OF DRINK.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Archibald Rowland, aged 35, who was recently sent to jail for a week for insulting ladies in a tram-car, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on Wednesday at Dunear Road. The accused, on admission of the offence, was fined Rs. 5. He was further charged with wandering about without any visible means of livelihood and begging for alms. Mr. Hugh Saaty, who appeared for the defence, explained that the accused was well connected with a family in Scotland, and received remittances at intervals. His banker was Cheap Jack, keeping a shop in Rampart Row, from whom he made sundry purchases and borrowed money, which was re-paid on receipt of remittances of £20 and £30, showing that he was not without the means of obtaining a livelihood. Mr. Sealy's statement was corroborated by "Cheap Jack," a Mahomedan who carries on business under that name, and by one Mr. Webb, the latter stating that accused was a good engineer, able to earn as much as Rs. 6 per day on the days he was minded to work. On Mr. Webb's undertaking to send accused off to Calcutta at once, the magistrate discharged him.

GRATITUDE FOR FAVOURS RECEIVED.—During the prevalence of the plague, a large number of people sought refuge at Andheri and Santa Cruz, where Mr. Horasji Dorabji Gazdar, owns extensive tracts of acres of land, placed at the disposal of the refugees several plots of ground for building huts and pitching tents, free of charge. Now that they are returning to Bombay, those who had benefited by his generosity have thought it proper to make a suitable return to Mr. Gazdar for his timely and thoughtful help, by presenting him a beautiful silver vase, with a suitable inscription, made at the well-known shop of Messrs. S. and J. Khan, jewellers of Elphinstone Circle. A deputation consisting of his principal tenants waited upon him last week, and presented him an address in English with the vase. In accepting this kindly present, Mr. Dorabjee Gazdar thanked the members of the deputation in a very cordial manner, saying that in the time of necessity he thought it was his duty to extend help to those who sought it at his hands, and as he had vacant plots of ground available for such purposes, he had no difficulty in making the concession. This concession was the more acceptable to the refugees, as there was an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. Mr. Gazdar has thus earned the gratitude of several well-known families of Bombay who had taken advantage of his benevolent intentions.

AN UNHAPPY PARSEE HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Paltanjee Nowrojee Khambatta *alias* Ghadialee was charged with having assaulted his wife Jivanai on the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defence. The complainant, in her information, stated that she was married to defendant about seven years ago, and had a son, who died at an early age. The defendant has been habitually ill-treating her at the instigation of his mother Avabai. He had compelled her to leave his house, and go and reside with her mother; had refused to maintain her; had deprived her of her clothes and ornaments, valued at Rs. 500, and of some money presented to her by her mother for making ornaments. He was a watch maker by profession, and earned about Rs. 60 per month. He declined to live apart from his mother. If he did so, she would go and live with him, as she had offered to do on more occasions than one. He was summoned by her for alimony, but when the case came on before his Worship, Mr. Webb, she was advised to go and live with defendant, as he had undertaken to treat her with kindness. He failed to act up to his word; and pending the result of certain divorce suit proceedings he had taken against her, had told her to go and live with his aunt. She asked, under the circumstances, that provision should be made for an allowance for her separate maintenance. The complainant was examined on the statements made in her information. She was cross-examined by Mr. Dinshaw with regard to her misconduct with several persons at several places, which she was said to have admitted to him (Mr. Dinshaw), who had reduced it to writing in Gujerati, and to which she had put her mark. She admitted making the mark, but denied that she understood the contents of the writing. She denied the allegation as to her general misconduct, and also with regard to two Parsees, who were called in court for identification. At present she was supported by her mother and brother, and did domestic work in Parsee families. The case stands adjourned.

THE Madras Municipal Commissioners discussed the question of interpellations at their meeting on Monday last, the discussion having been raised in support of the President's very proper refusal to answer certain questions at the last meeting. The fact seems clear that the existing Act does not legalise interpellations at all, and it was decided to take the sensible step of obtaining from Government an amendment of the Act conferring such sanction before proceeding to frame bye-laws regulating the kinds of questions that may properly be asked.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th April were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 26th, 9 feet 5 inches against 11 feet same date last year. Rabi harvesting generally over. Ensuing year's kharif sowings going on. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvesting continues. Weather stormy accompanied by hail and rain, which injured standing crops and grain on threshing floor. Rain 59 cents. Prices of food-grains high. Average price of staple food-grains 9 seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in seven talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in few talukas. Batai and cleaning operations in progress. Kharif cultivation commenced in three talukas. Rain in five talukas accompanied by hail in two, average 25 cents. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat fallen in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi reaping and threshing continues. Rain in all talukas, maximum being 53 cents at Thul and minimum 5 cents at Khashmor; also hail and one death from lightning. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad and Khashmor talukas. Fodder sufficient. Price of wheat fallen by 30, of jowari by 2 and of rice by 4 chatnaks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rabi in progress. Rain in one taluka, being 2 cents. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 8 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of maize risen from 12½ to 12 seers at Godhra and from 13 1-2 to 13 seers at Jhalod.

Kaira—(For week ending 24th April 1897).—Rain during week, maximum being 3 cents and minimum 1 cent, Average for the district 1-2 cent. Rabi crops have been reaped and summer jowari crops are being watered. Fodder supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of food-grains : bajri 9 seers, rice 8 seers and wheat 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking in progress. Land is being turned up in places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Prospects of kapas in Kanam villages of Vagra Taluka good and in Bahara villages better than previously expected. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For week ending 24th April 1897).—Land is being prepared for next season's cultivation. Fodder supply good. Prices of food-grains stationary at Olpad, Chorasi and Bulsar, while they have risen by annas 2 per Bengal maund at Jalalpor and Chikhli, by annas 4 at Bardoli and Mandvi, and by annas 11 at Pardi. Prices of food-grain : (jowari), Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks, Chorasi 9 seers, Jalalpur 9 seers 4 chataks, Bardoli 9 seers 0 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 3 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 8 chataks, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks and Mandvi 10 seers.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping and harvesting of rabi continue. Preparation of lands for the next season general. Grass scanty and dear. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two talukas.

Nasik—(For week ending 23th April 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Nasik, Niphad and Sinnar talukas and continues in Chandor, Yevla, Nandgaon, Satana, Kalvan, and Malegaon talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas and rab is being collected in Peint Taluka. Lands are being cleared for the coming season in Dindori, Chandor, Nandgaon, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas. Fodder not sufficient except in Dandi villages.

Colaba.—(Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 21st, 24th and 25th, 1° warm on 22nd, 23rd and 26th, and 3° warm on 27th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Wind normal from 21st to 23rd : abnormal wind northerly from 24th to 27th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops finished. Rab spreading and buring and other preparations for the next season's cultivation in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Colaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Threshing of rabi crops continues in places. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 2½ tolas. Price of rice risen at Nagothna, Panvel and Karjat by 35, 24 and 32 tolas respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothna. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of sum mer crops almost completed. Rab burning in pro gress. Cattle healthy except in Deogad Taluka.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the districts. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari and bajri in the Junnar and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon Patha, and a slight rise in the Bhimthadi Taluka. The prices are stationary in five talukas and two pethas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Karjat 8 cents, Sangamner 7 cents. Sowing of fodder crops continues in five talukas. Preparation of land for next season continues. Fodder scarce. Condition of cattle growing worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 44 tolas.

Sholapur—(For week ending 24th April 1897). Rain during week at Sholapur 9 cents, Barsi 8 cents, Madha 10 cents, Pandharpur 38 cents and Sangola 24 cents; total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 91 cents, Barsi 13 inches 32 cents, Madha 9 inches 10 cents, Karmala 10 inches 67 cents, Pandharpur 11 inches 53 cents, Sanglola 8 inches 51 cents and Malshiras 8 inches 54 cents. Reaping commenced for kharif crop in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and Sangola talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 8 chataks.

Satara.—Slight rain in Valva, Khanapur, Koregaon, Man and Tasgaon. Preparation of land continues. Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 30 cents at Muddebihal to one inch 54 cents at Bagalkot. Land being prepared for the next season, bearing a suitable inscription, made at the well-known shop of Messrs. S. and J. Khan, jewellers of Elphinstone Circle. A deputation consisting of his principal tenants waited upon him last week, and presented him an address in English with the vase. In accepting this kindly present, Mr. Dorabjee Gazdar thanked the members of the deputation in a very cordial manner, saying that in the time of necessity he thought it was his duty to extend help to those who sought it at his hands, and as he had vacant plots of ground available for such purposes, he had no difficulty in making the concession. This concession was the more acceptable to the refugees, as there was an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. Mr. Gazdar has thus earned the gratitude of several well-known families of Bombay who had taken advantage of his benevolent intentions.

Recipients of takavi advancesare improving their lands in places. Prices of fodder stationary. Condition of cattlevery bad. Water supply failing in almost all the talukas. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Indi and Muddebihal talukas and are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 10 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 3 inches 27 cents at Murgad and Minimum 31 cents at Chandgad. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle indifferent. Slight fall in prices of staple food-grains throughout the district. Prices at Belgaum : jowari 11 seers, bajri 11 seers, rice 9½ seers per rupee. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 29 cents to 4 inches 32 cents. Rabi harvest and cotton picking completed. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks against 11 seers 5 chataks last week.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 41 cents at Yellapur and minimum 3 cents at Siddapur. Preparation of ground for next Gardens and agricultural stock good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 8 seers 60 tolas, 10 seers 40 tolas, 9 seers 15 tolas and 9 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weather very warm. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking continues in parts of Baroda and Kadi Division. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all divisions except Baroda. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi Division. Price of bajri 17, wheat 17, rice superior 13 and inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

HEAVY rain continues to delay the working parties employed on the road over the Lowari Pass. The snow is, however, visibly decreasing, and even if the rain continues for another week, it is hoped it will be possible to have the road ready by the time the relieving force arrives at Dir. There are two enormous avalanches, eighty to one hundred feet thick, blocking the main valley—one just above the old 3rd Gurkha camp at Ziarat, and the other a mile and a-half lower down in the defile near the Kafir rock. Roads are being cut in the hill side to avoid these gigantic snow bridges. The health of the troops continues excellent in spite of the wet and cold.

A CURIOUS feature of the cycling mania is that it has made women inventive. Out of eight patients applied for by women three were for improvements in pneumatic tyres! Of the rest, one humbly sought to perfect butter-coolers, another daringly tried to surpass previous makers of artificial flowers and a third prelude the summer season by inventing a new fly-catcher. That the best fly-catcher is a damp towel swung deftly round soas to come with considerable force upon the wall or mantleshelf where flies abide. It is excellentathletic exercise for warm weather, and cultivates those muscles, which much-bepraised cycling rather neglects—*i. e.*, those of the shoulders and upper arm.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER.

THE *Indian Spectator* pays the following gracefull compliment to Sir William Hunter: "Varied and valuable have been the services that Sir William Hunter has rendered to the people of this country. Whether in the field of her history or ancient or modern literature, in promotion of the industrial developement of her resources, in support of her starving ryot, or in advocacy of the just and legitimate aspirations of her educated classes, Sir William's pen and voice have been marked by a generosity and broad-minded sympathy, rare among our English friends. The valuable work that he has been doing, week after week, in the columns of the *Times*, to enlist the sympathy of theEnglish people in India's behalf, cannot be too highly spoken of. But great as his past efforts have been, they have been surpassed, we should think, by his recent Oxford appeal. Few could have spoken of India's present needs with greater weight. Few could have depicted the present situation more eloquently; none could have made that appeal more touchingly. The famine will go, in course of time, its ravages will be a thing of the past, but the memory of the sympathy of our English friends in our country's hour of woe, will abide for ever. Among those whose friendship will be long and gratefully cherished, the name of Sir William Hunter, will, perhaps, hold the foremost place. In his own words, India has a long memory for those who strive and labour in her behalf."

ONE FAULT OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has one fault to Find with the Plague Committee for the following reasons: "It is the general impression that they are wasteful in their expenditure—that there is no sufficient check or control over it. Armed with plenary powers, the dictators are practically free from all responsibility to the party which has to pay their bills. There is much to ruffle the dignity of the Corporation in the position to which they are reduced by a fiat of the Government with regard to the Plague Committee, which has, for one of its members, a subordinate of the Corporation. They may murmur, they may complain, but they are helpless. In their present situation, they have done all they could, and that was to make an appeal to the justice and generosity of the Government as to the apportionment of the cost between the Imperial Government and the local Municipality. In these matters, the final word rests with Government, who, in the last resort, can mould the legislature to suit their purpose, and the probability is not very strongin favour of their relieving, to some extent, the heavily-burdened Municipality of this sorely stricken city."

THE GRANT ROAD BURIAL-GROUND.

With regard to the notification closing the Grant Road burial-ground, the *Indian Spectator* says: "It is with much relief that we read the Government of Bombay's Notification, ordering the Grant Road burial-ground to be closed, for good and sufficient reasons. The notification is so carefully worded, that it need be displeasing to no religionist. We think it is in the best interest of religion that this burial-ground has been closed."

THE BALLARD PIER VS. APOLLO BUNDER.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, weighing the relative claims of the Ballard Pier against the Apollo Bundar, passes judgment in favour of the latter: "We own we have no eye to appreciate that modest structure on Frere Road, which goes by the name of Ballard Pier. The landing pier for passengers from Europe must be one in keeping with the wealth and grandeur of Bombay. Passengers from Europe is brim-full of very grand notions about the second city in the Empire, and how egregiously does he find himself deceived when he sets his foot on Ballard Pier which cannot justly pretend to be better than a buffalo stable. The Port Trustees propose to spend about half-a-lakh of rupees to make it more worthy of the pretentions of Bombay. We think this is many washed. The situation of the pier is ill-suited to b the gate through which European enter India. The only place fit for landing Europeans is the Apollo Bunder. A traveller on his drive from the Bundar to his hotel or his house on the Malabar Hill passes through the best part of Bombay. As soon as he emerges from the Bundar, the Wellington fountain, the Prince's statue, and the block of palatial buildings extending northward from the Elphinstone College, the wide Esplanade Road with its busy and motley traffic focus in his eyes, one beautiful picture whose effect cannot be other than grand. This being its first impression of Bombay is most effective. While a drive to Ballard Pier home is as uninteresting as ever. We think a great injustice is done to the beauty of Bombay by supplanting the Apollo Bunder by Ballard Pier as the landing and embarking pier of Bombay."

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA.

The *Prabhat*, a Gujarati journal, referring to the illness of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, observes: "We hear with feelings of the greatest concern that the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta is confined to bed by affection of the liver at a time when his services are most urgently needed for the cause of the Indians. His absence will be particularly felt at this juncture by the Bombay Corporation, whose deliberations he has always guided by his sound and unerring advice. He will moreover be unable to give evidence before the Welby Commission. The Indian people have every reason to hope that the capital part of his evidence, for b his vast knowledge of the Indian administration, aquired during a quarter century of active public life, and by his stirring eloquence, he would have been sure to make a lasting impression on the English mind, and help the Indian cause materially. It is feared that an operation will be necessary to restore him to perfect good health. We earnestly wis him a speedy recovery and many years of still brighter and more useful career."

GENERAL GATACRE'S SURPRISE SEARCH PARTIES.

It is matter for congratulation, says the *Indian Spectator*, "that he surprise search-par ies of General Gatacre could no discover a single case of plague, or even fever, on Saturday, last week, in the localities near Null Bazar. But let the General and his lieutenants beware as they should beguile themselves into an impression that no plague cases exist or existed in these localities. People are getting more acute, adopt beter and more successful dodges, and are, therefore, better able to evade detection. It is believed that

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

ABOUT 17¼ lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted at the weekly biddings in London yesterday, of which Calcutta received a little over 8½ lakhs, Bombay nearly 4¼ lakhs, and Madras 4½ lakhs at 1s. 3d. (the rate obtained at the preceding weekly sales), tenders at this rate having been accepted in full; the amount offered at the sales was 35 lakhs. A further allottment was also made of 1 lakh on Madras at the same rate as that obtained at the sales. Since the previous Wednesday 10 lakhs had been allotted in addition to the usual sales on that day. It was announced that 35 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1s. 2 25-32d.

In Consols (which were quoted at 112) as well as in all the other financial quotations usually noticed in this column no change took place yesterday. Bar Silver remained in London at 28 5-16d. per oz.; while in New York the price of the metal was unaltered at 61⅞ cent. per oz.; and Exchange on London was ⅛ cent lower at 4·87⅞ dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 40⅛s. per 416 lbs. was quoted in London yesterday, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; for Linseed, 34⅛s., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales, including 2,0 0 bales East Indians, and the Imports 6,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher at 4fd.; but Broach of all grades, and other descriptions of East Indians were unchanged. American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. in all positions, being quoted at 4 11-64d. for April delivery, and 4 1-16d. for August-September. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent higher at 7 11-16 cents, and July Futures 11 points at 7·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for yesterday and the day before were 10,000 bales, the Arrivals to date comparing as follows with those of 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts (2 days)	9,000	5,000	6,000
Four days' do	20,000	25,000	41,000
Since 1st September	1896. 6,408,000	4,950,000	7,073,000

Our local Cotton market has not been influenced by the advance in America and Liverpool, and although dealers are firmer for ready parcels, shippers cannot follow the advance. About 3,000 bales have been done to-day. In forward Cotton 1,000 bales "Good" Broach, for March delivery, have been placed, at Rs. 215; and there are buyers of Fully "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 170, but no sellers. Prices are Re. 1 higher, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue entirely inactive.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,736 bales.
Wheat	3,449 cwts.
Linseed	4,498 "
Rapeseed	23,953 "
Poppyseed	5,290 "
Castorseed	2,707 "
Rice	3,138 "

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet to-day; 1,000 tons for Hamburg, May shipment have been done at 8s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY becoming easier, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their Board meeting this afternoon reduced their demand rate by 1 per cent., making the minimum 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE continued quiet in tone with 1s. 3 1-32d. and 1s. 3 1-8d. again quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and for three months' sight Credits, respectively. After a moderate amount of Ready Wire had been placed at 1. 3 1-32d. the market became easier, and Merchants' Bills were taken at 1s. 3 3-32d. Later in the day 1s. 2 31-32d. became the last rate obtainable for Telegraphic, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Fredrn. do. .....1·58⅛	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Firm in the rates opened at 102 11-16 for Cash, and 102 15-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, but were afterwards quoted at 102¾ in both positions, at which they closed. For the May Account 103 was named, and for Threes 97½ nominal.

SHARES.—We have to report the following changes in prices:—An advance of Rs. 20 in Alliance Mill, Rs. 5 each in David and Imperial Cotton; a decline of Rs. 5 each in China and Manockjee Petit; an advance of Rs. 100 in Bombay and Burmah in the first issue, and Rs. 50 in the second; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Tapti Valley Railway. Bank of Bombay are Rs. ½ higher, at Rs. 1,392½ per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21th April, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs. A. P.	April 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,82,09,982 14 5	1,61,34,693 12 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,57,00,133 8 6	5,59,33,559 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,83,880 8 11	6,23,463 0 10
Sundries	20,23,667 7 5	22,12,101 5 8
	Rs. 10,42,68,661 7 4	10,25,11,761 2 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	36,65,000 0 0	2,30,818 0 0
Other authorised Investments	61,16,650 4 0	6,75,650 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,76,58,493 3 2	2,8,20,933 9 1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,19,22,464 15 1	2,6,48,175 4 7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,41,76,613 1 9	1,5,49,029 1 10
Balances with other Banks	11,69,184 13 1	1,71,144 3 0
Bullion	3,556 11 0	3,624 11 0
Dead Stock	13,33,887 3 1	13,35,625 0 1
Premises	10,13,115 3 6	10,49,211 15 6
Sundries	8,87,492 8 5	9,88,876 3 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	99,25,211 8 10	1,1,50,999 7 0
Do. at Branches	1,79,42,271 13 8	1,3,81,789 6 6
	Rs. 10,42,68,661 7 4	10,25,11,761 2 4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 20th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	31,7,518	Inc.
Do. at Branches	52,43,34	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,34,129	Inc.
Post Bills	55477	Dec.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,7,211	Dec.
Loans	7,62137	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,74,89	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,72,16	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	25,25,38	do.
Do. at Branches	1,50,83	Dec.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	10,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	—	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks	31,461	1,53,221	979	1,85,660
Comparison. otal for corresponding week of previous year	3,430	29,237	81	23,81
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88 859	766	2,26,98

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,24
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th April, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,22,717	4 12,623	5,936	5,41,276
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,4 0½ Miles.	—	—	—	9,31,014
Decrease				3,91,738

THE LONGEST REIGN IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES BY GIFTED WRITERS.

COMMENCING MAY 1ST

In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PROGRAMME.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD),	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,"	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England,"
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST,	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN,	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—April 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel James Badgley, R. E., of a daughter.
BOSCOLO—April 24, at No. 3, Royd Street, the wife of F. A. Boscolo, of a daughter.
HARRISON—April 18, at Na'ni Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Harrison Oudh Commission, of a son.
KELLY—April 2, at Mirej, the wife of J. Kelly, Loco. Dept., Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.
PURVES—April 21, at Calcutta, the wife of James Purves, Hooglicherra Tea Estate, South Sylhet, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAIDEN—April 2', at Mussoorie, Claude Arthur Fabricius, dearly loved child of Joseph and Bertha Laura Maiden, aged 6 months and 4 days.
MAUGER—April 21, at 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, Barry Le Patourel Mauger, Senior Member, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 57 years, 7 months and 23 days.
OVENS—April 5, at Quetta, Pamela, the infant daughter of Major G. H. Ovens, aged 13 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

ON more than one occasion while the business of Bombay was brought almost to a standstill by the prevalance of plague, we saw reason to discount the gloomy forebodings that were heard in some quarters as to the future of local trade, forgetful of the remarkable recuperative powers possessed by a city whose commercial position rests on so firm a basis of favourable geographical and distributive conditions. The correctness of this view has been borne out by the events of the last few weeks. It is the general opinion in mercantile circles that the position of affairs is now much more satisfactory than could have been anticipated two months ago. In the piece-goods market which was almost deserted at the beginning of the year, fully three-fourths of the shops are open, and about half the normal business is being done in this as in other departments of the import trade. The share market is slow in responding to the improvement, but it is natural that the quotations for shares should continue nominal until money is easier. The export business is rapidly improving, existing limitations being due to the famine rather than to the plague, since it is in wheat and seeds that the falling off continues to be most marked. The exports of cotton, which have been helped greatly by the restriction of demand from the mills, also continue brisk, the indents from Japan being well maintained. That country took 1,318,000 cwt of cotton during the eleven months ending on February 28 last, as compared with 754,501 cwt., and 439,486 cwt. in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The trade with Japan is now double that transacted with any other country. It is to be regretted, however, that the active demand from the Island Kingdom of the Far East seems to have led to a large increase in those practices of adulteration and mixing, which led in years gone by to the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act. That measure was repealed in response to an agitation against what were termed the unnecessary restrictions which were placed by it upon the cotton trade. It may be that in some respects the Act was needlessly severe. But there can be no doubt that the entire absence of supervision since the measure was repealed has led to adulterations and mixtures on a constantly growing scale, and that if these continue the export of the raw material will be endangered. At the time when the Act was repealed a great deal was heard of the argument that it is for the importing country to protect itself, not for the exporting country to take action. Whether such a policy is consistent with the best interests of trade may be doubted when it is remembered that in these days of severe competition and rapid inter-communication importing countries have a habit of protecting themselves by going elsewhere for their supplies. It would, of course, be very inconvenient for Japan to try so drastic a remedy, but our men of business ought not to rely too absolutely upon the theory that Japan has no alternative but to take our cotton. At the present time many indentors in the Far East are receiving "Broach" cotton, only thirty per cent. of which comes from Broach. Twenty per cent. is from Kathiawar, and the remaining fifty per cent. from Bengal, where the most inferior varieties of Indian cotton are grown. The "manufacture" of the raw material first commenced in Bombay, but this city no longer has the monopoly. Judicious mixtures of good, bad, and indifferent take place in the mofussil presses, which receive large consignments of cotton from other districts for the purpose. The Japanese buyers are becoming more and more cognisant of this state of affairs. They see that there is a danger of their yarn being brought into ill-repute in China, in consequence of being made of mixed staple. They are making proposals for the establishment of a Cotton Testing Hall in Bombay, or, as an alternative, for the employment of Indian experts in their own country to test the shipments on arrival.

The "mixtures" do not find a very ready market locally, as the mill managers are better able than foreign purchasers to know what they are buying. But while there seems a likelihood of Japanese yarn obtaining a bad name in China, owing to the mixing of the raw material by exporters, there is also a danger of Indian yarn being brought into like disrepute from an entirely different cause. In the opinion of several competent experts there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of the outturn of the local mills since the commencement of the year. The reason is apparent. The labour of the operatives has been much less efficient than it was, owing to the continuance of the very undesirable system of daily wages which enables the hands to let themselves to the highest bidders, instead of keeping to the machinery with which they are familiar. The result is that the average outturn per head is lessened, and the work is badly done. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the workmen have returned to Bombay, and are at work, but the total production is stated to be much less than fifty per cent. of the average. Some authorities put it down so low as 35 per cent., although on the basis of the hands at work it should be well over 60. Under these circumstances, it is to be regretted that the Millowners at their meeting, the other evening, did not see their way to unanimously agree to the proposal to return to the monthly system of wages, the change to be accompanied by the grant of bonuses to the hands, with a view to prevent hardship that would otherwise be incidental to the alteration. The weighty reasons set forth by Mr. Cotton and Mr. N. N. Wadia ought to have sufficed to convince the Millowners that they are acting against the best interests of the industry, and of the workers themselves, in continuing the present wasteful and demoralising system a day longer than necessary. It must, however, be admitted that members of the Association did better not to pass the resolution than to pass it and allow it to remain a dead letter, as was the case when a similar proposal was made some three months ago. The change, desirable as it is, cannot be effected unless there is united action on the part of Millowners; and now that such a large percentage of the hands has returned, there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at a common understanding. Too much should not be said about the past. There were good excuses for mills to break through a self-imposed rule when only one-fourth of the operatives were to be found in Bombay; there would be none, if after due signs of repentance the resolution was disregarded in individual cases, now that two-thirds of the operatives are available for employment. It is to be hoped that when the date of the adjourned meeting comes round, the influx of mill-hands will have so far increased as to convince even the most timid that the time has come to go back to the system of monthly payments which has stood the test of so many years' experience.

THE leading lights of the Anti-Slavery Society will contend that the issue of the Sultan's decree abolishing slavery in Zanzibar was not a moment too soon—indeed, that it ought to have been much earlier. But the decree has been issued a little prematurely, and hence the loss to the Zanzibar revenue. The free labourer in Zanzibar will not labour, and it has only been by slave labour that the clove crop has ever been picked. It was hoped that by the time the inevitable decree was issued, arrangements would have been made to procure Indian coolie labour. But the clove crop remains unpicked. Quite fifty per cent. of it will be lost, for the operation of the new Epidemic Diseases Act prohibits native emigration, and, as we stated the other day, scores of natives have been prevented from leaving Bombay. Even if the application of the order under this Act cease within the next month, it will be too late. The monsoon will have set in, and the clove crop will have been destroyed, for coolies will not embark during the heavy weather. The close of the present year would have been a more convenient and profitable time to effect the desired change. The so-called slaves could have picked the cloves, and by the time the next crop had become ready, Indian coolies might have been on the spot. All this is speculative, however. Indian coolies may not be inclined to go, for though Zanzibar is recommended to try Indian coolie labour, the Government of India, under the existing Emigration Acts, cannot sanction the recruitment of Indian coolie labour for the plantations of Zanzibar. It is suggested by Lord Salisbury in his despatch to the Sultan, that his Highness should at once resume correspondence with the Government of India, and inquire whether, upon the personal guarantee of her Majesty's representative at Zanzibar, that the labourers shall receive fair treatment and wages, or, upon conditions as to employment and supervision to be mutually agreed upon it may be possible for them as soon as the prevailing epidemic of plague in India has passed away, to sanction the emigration of coolies from Bombay to Zanzibar. Under the decree which the Sultan has just issued it is provided that domestic arrangements shall not be interfered with, that rights over concubines shall remain as before unless freedom is claimed on account of cruelty, the women being regarded as wives. Compensation is to be paid by the Zanzibar Government for legally held slaves—notwithstanding the view of Mr. Alexander to the contrary,—the claims being first approved by General Mathews. It was expected that when the order was promulgated trouble with the Arabs would ensue, but, according to an East African correspondent, the Sultan summoned a large number of Zanzibar and Pemba Arabs, and explained his intentions to them. The compensation clauses and the abstention from interference with harem arrangements led them to accept the decree without resistance, though it may be that recollections of the recent bombardment had some slight influence in bringing them to a reasonable frame of mind. Of the total population of 210,000, it is estimated that 140,000 are slaves, and a wholesale stampede would have left Zanzibar in a state of bankruptcy. Lord Salisbury, however, made numerous suggestions to meet immediate difficulties. To check the sudden and uncontrolled desertion of large numbers of slaves from the plantations, and to anticipate any danger to public order, he suggested the increase of the native police force at the disposal of the Government. To secure the continuance of labour upon the estates, and to prevent the ruin of the Arab owners, his lordship suggested the adoption of measures by which runaways shall be prohibited from leaving the islands, or from abandoning their families and occupations. A hut tax, and the payment of a small rent for the plot of land occupied by the freed slave, are suggestions that were also authoritatively recommended. He even thought that during the gathering of the clove crop special arrangements might have to be devised. All of which means that the matter has been hurried, and that, notwithstanding the fact that a decree has been issued, liberating all slaves, those bondsmen will be just as bond as ever until starvation compels them to work for wages or means can be found to supply their places by Indian, or for the matter of that, Chinese labour. Zanzibar is now going through a critical chapter of its history, and we are glad to see that Her Majesty's Government is prepared to consider the question of financial aid in the event of a too serious strain being placed on the resources of Zanzibar.

A LARGE assemblage of the Mahomedans, at which the leading members of the different sections of that community were present, has adopted with enthusiasm a loyal address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the completion of an illustrious reign of sixty years. His Highness Aga Khan, who had come down from Mahableshwar to preside, referred with just pride to the presence of representatives of the Persian, Arab, Memon, Konkani, Pathan, Khoja, Borah, and other communities on such an occasion, as an unmistakable proof of the unanimous and genuine desire of Mahomedans to honour the glorious and beneficent reign of Queen Victoria. Mahomedans in acknowledging with enthusiasm high qualities in rulers not of their own faith, but follow the example of the great Prophet, who expressed his gratitude to the Almighty for having made him the contemporary of Nosherwan the Just, who was not a Moslem, being a follower of Zoroaster. An equally happy allusion addressed to the Mahomedans of Bombay, who occupy a prominent position in the commercial world, was the text of the Koran: "Blessed are they that work hard to earn a livelihood." The draft of the address, presented by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and adopted by the meeting, acknowledged the unwonted blessings enjoyed by Her Majesty's Indian subjects during the sixty years of Her benignant reign. A noticeable indication of the current of opinion amongst the Moslems of India in regard to the ever burning Eastern Question is a paragraph of the address testifiyng to the unbounded satisfaction with which they have seen that Her Royal and Imperial Majesty has maintained sincere friendship with the great Mahomedan Powers, "and especially with His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, whom Mahomedans regard with veneration as the first Sovereign of the Islamic world." It is with unfeigned gratitude, the address continues, that Her Majesty's Moslem subjects have learned that Her illustrious and powerful Government have again declared their firm determination to cause the integrity of the great Mahomedan Empire of Turkey to be respected by the envious, and preserved as a bulwark of peace and concord in the East. It is intended that this address shall be presented to Her Majesty in a golden casket of great price, now in the skilled hands of Indian artists. A remarkable speech was delivered in Hindustani by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Hoossein Khan, who elicited enthusiastic applause by recalling the fact that Her Majesty had evinced her special regard for Mahommedan subjects by learning Hindustani in her advanced years, from a Mussulman tutor. The speaker gave a telling *resume* of the achievements in education and science during the Queen's reign, expressing regret that the Mahomedans lagged behind the other races in India and did not take full advantage of the means of education afforded by the universities founded in this country by the provident care of the Queen's Government. His own admirably conceived and well-delivered speech is evidence that the abler men of his community will not long be laggards in the race. His Highness the Aga Khan's speech in fluent English is also a striking evidence of the new spirit animating the more progressive sections of the Indian Mahomedans.

THE improvement in the public health has again been maintained in the past week, and from 836 the death-roll has fallen to 671, equivalent to a death-rate of 40·62 per thousand per annum. The death-rate of the corresponding period of last year was 37·77, and the average of the past five years 37·84. These figures are very little lower than that given this week, but unfortunately for those who would like to believe the death-rate is now practically normal, the population of the city is still far below eight hundred and twenty thousand. Anyhow, the total mortality has been 165 less than last week, and as the pestilence disappears the people are tempted to return in larger numbers. The total number of deaths registered under that heading is 195, and may be taken as almost, if not entirely correct, for under most other heads in yesterday's official we

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE GREEK ARMY IN EPIRUS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Greeks are losing ground in Epirus.

TURKS REPULSED AT VELESTINO.

The Turks have made an attack on Velestino (situated about twenty miles to the west of Volo), which the Greeks repulsed, inflicting heavy losses on the Turks.

CONDITIONS OF MEDIATION.

The Powers have decided that they will not mediate until Greece recalls Colonel Vassos from Crete as a token of their submission.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN M. HANOTAUX AND THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

M. Hanotaux had an interview with the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, yesterday, which lasted five hours.

TURKEY WARNED THAT FRANCE WILL HELP GREECE.

The "Daily News" learns that M. Hanotaux warned the Turkish Ambassador, that if the Turks advanced any further, France would be compelled to defend Greece.

PROBABLE FALL OF THE GREEK CABINET.

The fall of the Greek Cabinet appears to be certain, but there is a likelihood of the dynastic crisis lessening.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE GREEK CHAMBER.

A crowd of upwards of ten thousand people surrounded the Chamber of Deputies at Athens, last evening, when Mr. Ralli harangued them and accused the Government of desertion.

TURKISH TROOPS DIVERTED TO EPIRUS.

The Turkish reinforcements which were proceeding to Thessaly, have been diverted to Epirus.

CHARTER OF A LINER FOR THE CAPE.

The Admiralty have chartered the liner Tantic, which it is supposed is to be employed to convey troops to the Cape.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

There were 12 new cases and 3 deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 13.

In the Special Plague Hospital 7 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, 4 died, and 170 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted and 3 discharged cured, leaving 25 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 3 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 1 died, leaving under treatment 42.

The Search Party visited 4,470 houses, discovering 2 cases.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered 2 cases.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Japan left here, this afternoon, for London.

The German East Africa Line steamer Satos left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 28th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 3-8
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th April, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	10	49 a.m.	11	16
Teheran	29	2	31 p.m.	..	25
Suez	29	3	0 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	47	..	2
" Karachi	..	6	..	3
" Madras	..	25	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier, between Tali and Yunhsung.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these two places are exchanged by boat.
Moulmein (route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Amoor route interrupted between Stretenskaia and Djalinda.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 28.

10 p.m.	86·1

THURSDAY.—APRIL 29.

6 a.m.	81·0
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	88·2
6 p.m.	88·0

THE attempt on the life of King Humbert resembles in many respects the similar attempt made in 1878 at Naples. On that occasion as the Royal carriage in which were the King and Queen and the Prince of Naples, accompanied by the late Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, was driving through Naples, a man named Govanni Passananti, came up to the side of the carriage, while the King's attention was occupied with some petitions that had just been presented. Passananti had a dagger concealed in a flag, with which he struck at King Humbert, who instantly swung round his sheathed sword and struck his assailant over the head with the scabbard. The assassin struck again, but Signor Cairoli had thrown himself in front of the King and received the dagger in his thigh. Passananti proved to be a political fanatic. He detested all Kings and Emperors, and desired to see "monarchies, ministries, authorities and misery" abolished.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SOME cases of enteric have occured among the men of the York and Lancaster Regiment at Agra.

COLONEL MORE-MOLYNEUX, head of the Intelligence Branch, who is about to visit Chitral, will join the troops marching up in relief and return with those moving down. He will be absent from Simla about six weeks.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL CLEGHORN, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, arrived at headquarters, Simla, and relieves Surgeon-Colonel Warburton, who returns to his post in the North-West Provinces.

CAPTAIN W. HUDSON, 20th Madras Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Major H. D. M. Minchin, I.S.C.

MR. W. D. BUSHELL, B.A., (Cantab.), I.C.S., has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

MR. W. E. YOUNG, Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year.

MR. J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A., is to act in the First Grade of the Educational Department during the absence of Mr. S. Cooke.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, promoted :—Mr. A. R., Bonus, I. C. S., to be First Assistant; Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant.

CAPTAIN S. J. SARGENT to officiate as Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Captain J. E. Bush, granted leave.

MAJOR H. D. OLIVER, Royal Engineers, is appointed Commandant, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hargrave, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

CAPTAIN S. TOMLINSON, Supernumerary List, and Second-Lieutenant G. A. F. Berends have resigned their Commissions in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT N. M. HEMMING, R. E., deputed to Bombay by the Government of India for famine duty, is posted to the Central Division.

MR. C. MUIRHEAD, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for seven months.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS PLACE, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Unattached List. Lieutenant John Henry Fernesux is similarly transferred.

THE following appointments have been made :—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., to be First Assistant, vice Mr. A. C. Logan, promoted. Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., to be First Assistant, vice Mr. W. T. Morison, promoted. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant, vice Mr. Sheppard.

CAPTAIN L. VIDAL, D. A. A.-G., Bombay District proceeds home by the English mail steamer Britannia, to-morrow, on one year's leave. Captain Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as D. A. A.-G., Bombay District, vice Captain Vidal. Captain Ducat will take over charge from to-day.

TWO-ANNA pieces to the value of two lakhs of rupees were issued from the Mint during the week ending on Wednesday evening. British dollars for circulation in the Far East were transferred to the Customs House for export worth Rs. 3,71,000. The balance includes silver to the value of Rs. 23,55,000, held on account of Government.

STORMY weather still continues in the Western Himalaya region. The weather has been bleak and rainy at Simla for some days past.

THE exact number of cases of enteric fever which have occurred among the Black Watch at Subathu is fourteen. Every precaution is now being taken to prevent the disease making further headway.

THE reports from the Local Governments regarding the Cantonment rules circulated for opinion some months ago are now coming in to Army headquarters. They will have to be carefully considered, as many important points are involved.

As so much depends upon the monsoon this season, efforts will be made by the Meteorological Department to have early information regarding the strength of the trade winds in the Indian Ocean. The telegraphic messages from the Seychelles will begin on May the 1st, instead of the 15th as was the case last summer.

THE movements in relief of the troops in India next cold weather will be on a very extensive scale, and some regiments will have to march for months on end. This is considered desirable, as for two years the reliefs have been very few, and good purpose is always served by matching artillery and British infantry through districts remote from big cantonments.

OWING to the scarcity of supplies at Jammu, it is under contemplation by the authories to remove all the Imperial Service troops to Srinagar.

THE work of Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, who is out with an escort in the Wa country, is proceeding very satisfactorily. He has entered into friendly relations with a number of petty Chiefs, and deposed one of them, *viz.*, the Chief of Loilon II, who, after promising a friendly reception, took flight and declined to meet our officers.

THERE are now 39 Military Officers, chiefly Captains and Subalters, engaged in famine duty, eighteen in the North-West Provinces, fifteen in the Central Province and six in Bengal. The last named province has asked for twelve more officers and has also notified the necessity for a far larger number of relief stations and subordinate famine officials.

IT is now expected that the numbers in receipt of relief will steadily rise until the rains. Every precaution that Government can take is being taken, and in the meantime every possible facility is being given to the the Meteorological Department in order to enable Mr. Eliot to give as early information as possible regarding the prospects of the monsoon. At present, however, it is impossible for any definite opinion to be formed as to the prospects of the coming season.

THE results of the Royal Artillery competitive practice in group 2 mountain batteries (British and native) are as follows :—No. 5 Battery (British), Major Cleeve, 1st, with a score of 649, winning the prize given by the Inspector-General of Artillery; No. 7 Battery (British), Captain Kaye, 2nd prize, score 617; the Derajat Mountain Battery, Captain Parker, Kohat, 3rd prize, score 585. No. 5 and No. 7 Batteries shot at Dagul camp.

THOSE who are interested in the tea industry will be glad to learn that the Season Report for the week ending the 20th instant states the crop is doing well in Upper Assam, except in the Golaghat subdivision, where it is backward for want of rain. In Cachar rain has benefited tea, and showers have occurred in several parts of the Province, since the 20th, Sibsagar having had between two and three inches.

THE internal dissensions which for years have divided the Sikhs of the Punjab into two parties—Lahore and Amritsar—have now apparently been ended. The Lahore Khalsa Diwan, at a meeting held some time ago, decided to commemorate the Queen's long reign. The Amritsar party, it was feared, would move on their own separate basis, but wiser counsels have seemingly prevailed, and at a meeting held at the Golden Temple, under the presidency of Colonel Jowala Singh, it was decided to amanlgamate the Lahore and Amritsar Khalsa Diwans into one, and to unite in a commemorative scheme for establishing a military asylum to be attached to the Khalsa College, Amritsar, for supporting and educating the orphans of Khalsa soldiers killed in active service.

ADVICES from Tientsin show that amongst the subscribers there to the Indian Famine Fund, His Excellency Wang Wen Shao, Viceroy of the Province, contributed 100 dols.

OUT of nearly 3,300 men, women, and children that have been working on the Aghawar Canal, about one-third are still left, 2,200 having gone to cut the crops.

THERE appears to be no lack of proposals for new railway projects in India, and the Conference which will meet towards the end of the hot weather should have plenty to occupy its time, as numerous proposals continue to be received by Government.

THERE is a rumour going the rounds of Murree at present that the officiating General Officer Commanding the Punjab may go home on short leave next month to take part in the celebration in London in June. In that event General Moorsom will probably officiate in Sir George Wolseley's absence.

As a further precaution against the spread of the plague in Calcutta, it has been arranged that at Chapra, Dinapur, and Chakradharpur the railway police are to take down the names, addresses, and destinations of persons holding tickets from infected places, and report these to the District Superintendents of Police of the districts the passengers are bound for.

SOME correspondence is going on between the Hyderabad Government and the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company about the garnet tracts of Garibpet Hill. It is said that the Nizam's forest officers have proposed to sell these by auction, while the Company asserts that the tracts have already been selected by the Company, and a lease has been applied for in the usual way.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee of the Famine Fund, has been obligad to abandon his intention of visiting Madras. After visiting the Central Provinces and Behar he returns to Calcutta to report on his recent tour, and to be present at the next meeting of the Central Committee, when further large allotments are to be made.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Straits Times" :—"Has not the time arrived for altering our currency and accepting the sovereign? India on one side and Japan on the other have deserted us."

THE Yellow River, says the "China Mail," has again broken its banks, and numerous villages have been submerged with resultant loss of life. Thousands are homeless, thousands have perished from want and exposure, and thousands more are likely to succumb to disease and famine.

A LETTER has been received by the Central Committee of the Famine Fund from the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava intimating the despatch of five cases of clothes for poor women in the North-West Provinces.

AMONGST the latest remittances to the Indian Famine Fund are two received through the Swedish Consul General, one of £27-15-6, collected by the Governor of the province of Skaraborg, Sweden, and £2-6-7 being contributions from the school children going to their first Communion in the province of Orebro, Sweden, and sent in by the Governor of that province.

THE question of the development of Assam, which Mr. Playfair touched upon in his recent speech in the Budget debate in Calcutta, is now being carefully considered by the Government of India. Mr. Playfair treated the subject chiefly from the point of view of the development of Assam. It has, however, another side, namely, the relief which any large scheme of colonization would afford to congested districts of Bengal and Behar. It is difficult, at first sight, to realize the dimensions of this latter problem. From a rough calculation, it would appear that in order to reduce the population of the overcrowded districts of Bengal to 600 per square mile, it would be necessary to settle about 80,000 square miles of land. There are not, however, it is believed, more than 12,000 square miles which could be utilised for the purpose. The unit of 600 is taken here because the population of Belgium, the most densely inhabited European country, does not exceed 570 to the square mile. The above figures will show the immensity of Mr. Playfair's proposed scheme so far as any relief to Bengal is concerned.

THE Railway returns showing the gross earnings of Indian lines are eloquent of the stagnation of internal trade owing to famine and plague. Not even the movement of food-grains from province to province can make up for the general falling off in the traffic. Already during the short course of the new financial year the decline in earnings amounts to about 16 lakhs of rupees, compared with the similar period of last year, all the great lines being to the bad. The Great Indian Peninsula, 6 lakhs worse, and the Bombay-Baroda, about 3 lakhs, have suffered most severely, and this was only to be expected under existing conditions. If we take the calendar year from January 1st to April 10th, and compare this period with the similar one in 1896, the decrease in gross earnings amounts to upwards of 70 lakhs of rupees, of which one-half is accounted for by the G. I. P.; 14 lakhs by the Bombay-Baroda; 13 by the Rajputana-Malwa; 8 by the North-Western; 5½ by the Oudh and Rooilkhand; and 3½ by the Bengal-Nagpur. On the other hand, the earnings of the East Indian are better by over 7 lakhs, and the Burma lines by about 4 lakhs; the former has had a great grain-traffic; while the Burma railways are steadily getting more traffic as the Upper Province developes. The splendid rice-crop in Lower Burma has also had a good deal to say to the increase this year, and if the lines had more rolling stock the improvement would be more marked. It may be remarked that of new systems in India the East Coast Railway, with 535 miles of open line, is doing very fairly, the gross traffic being valued at Rs. 6,85,000 up to April 10th. It has apparently a good future before it when its extensions to north and south are completed and Calcutta is linked up with Madras.

THE Russian Government, writes a contemporary, has at present under its consideration a scheme for the extension of the Trans-Caucasian Railway through Teheran to a port on the Indian Ocean. It is stated that the plans present no considerable engineering difficulties, and that so far as the mere work of construction is concerned, no great obstacles are likely to be met with. The opening of such a line, it has been urged upon the Russian Government, would not fail to be of the utmost possible advantage to Russia, both as a means of extending her commercial relations with Persia and neighbouring States, and also as a new and rapid strategic route to the Indian Ocean. It is claimed by those who are responsible for this scheme, that troops could be carried from Moscow and placed on the shores of the Indian Ocean in considerably under a week's time. The only difficulty at present in the way is stated to be the possibility of opposition by the Persian Government to the construction of the proposed line.

THE ideal house is yet very far to seek, but there are bold adventuturers who try to realise it, and one of them is Dr. Van der Heydea, of Yokohama. The walls of his new hygienic villa are made of double plates of ground glass with a solution of alum in water between, and the plates are held in metal frames built together. These walls allow the light to pass, but cannot be seen through. The alum also absorbs some of the heat of the sun by day, and gives it out by night. Consequently the interior is fairly well supplied with heat and light by the sun alone. The roof, on the other hand, is made impervious to heat and light. There are neither doors nor windows in the ordinary sense. The house is entered by an underground passage to which a covered stair leads. The air also enters by the stair and can be cooled, if necessary, in summer or warmed in winter. It circulates by means of gratings in the floors through all the house, and escapes under the roof. Before entering the house it is filtered of microbes by passing through cotton, wool and glycerine. Obviously this house might do very well in some places and for some people, but we question whether it is well adapted for general use.

PENSIONS FOR MILL-HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to thank Messrs. Tata and Co. for kindly forwarding me the printed circular of the rules upon which they grant pensions to their mill employes at Nagpur, as follows :—Upon the completion of thirty years' service, if an employe, male or female, is incapacitated from further work, the company, in the discretion of the directors, not as of right, pay, for life, out of their Gratuitous Pension Fund, a pension equal to one-half the average monthly earnings of the last two years of service, the maximum pension being Rs. 5.

From the same fund, after the completion of twenty-five years' service, the company pay, at the discretion of the directors, an increase of one-eighth of the monthly pay of the twenty-fifth year, the maximum increase being Rs. 1-4-0 per month.

A printed certificate signed by the manager, is given to every person who has completed five years' service. This certificate is necessary as a voucher whenever the claimant wishes to prove his or her claim to 25 or 30 years' service.

There are in addition certain rules relating to leave and to re-joining service after working elsewhere. The work people contribute nothing to the fund with the exception of fines and unclaimed wages. The remainder is subscribed by the firm as needed. Its object is to keep the hands steadily at work, to prevent them from wasting their time, energy, and skill by long absences of months or years at their native villages, and from leaving Mr. Tata's mills for other mills. The result is that they have a large permanently resident population who but seldom go to their country, and never for long periods, who from steadily sticking to work have acquired such manual or technical skill as the case may be, that they turn out double the quantity of work that is done by the Maratha hands of Bombay.

The liberality of Mr. Tata's firm towards their hands has thus returned them handsome profits, for Mr. Tata's Nagpur Mills, according to the share list, are on a par with the Manockji Petit Mill, the Morarji Gokuldas, and Mugi Jetha's Madras Mill.

I am afraid that this pension system would be somewhat difficult of adoption in Bombay, for the roving, wandering habits of the Maratha population are so ingrained in their constitution that they *will* go to heir country, they *will* sit idle at home, and they *will* wander from one mill to another. So much is this the case that the names on the books at the many Bombay mills are twenty-five per cent. more than the number required to work them. But the results at Mr. Tata's Nagpur Mills are so encouraging, that the pension scheme is well worth retruction and exhaustive trial in Bombay, in addition to the benefit loan society, which I have already described. A pension scheme would cost but little to try, for unless a hand stayed at work at the same mill for the full period, he would forfeit the pension. I am inclined to think that the success of Mr. Tata's system is partly due to his having built residences for his work-people where they can live in comfort. Much of the wandering habits of the Bombay hands are owing to the vile rooms, with filthy surroundings into which they herd, six to eight in a room, bounded by narrow foul-smelling gullies, without proper sunlight, breeze, or ordinary ventilation. With such surroundings they are forced, even against their will, to make prolonged visits to their native country, or they would all die before they had reached forty years of age.—Yours, &c.,

April 29. D. GOSTLING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading article in yesterday's issue on the rhea fibre and its cultivation has interested me very much. I should be very much obliged if you would kindly give me still further particulars than those contained in your leader, or let me know to whom I should apply for the same. I am a landowner in Salsette, owning some acres of land, which I am anxious to put to a more profitable use. Not one of the leading booksellers and publishers in Bombay has a book treating on the rhea plant! Would you also let me know—

(1) If the rhea plant which is found growing wild in and around Bombay is of any commercial value?

(2) Where could I get the seed of the Assam rhea?

(3) How many acres of land would be required to be cultivated to get a ton of fibre?—Yours, &c.,

April 29. RHEA.

PARSEE SCHOOLS AND THE SUMMER VACATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the authorities of some of the Parsee schools of Bombay have resolved to keep their schools open during the summer vacation. Can anything be more preposterous than such a resolution? The heat in Bombay is already becoming unbearable, and how can little children be expected to work without injury to their health in such boiling weather? What energy will be left in them for the work of the next term if they are forced to labour in vaction time, notwithstanding the great heat? Cases of heat apoplexy are not uncommon in Bombay during the hot weather, and if any such cases occur among school children the authorities of the schools will incur a grave responsibility.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR ANNESLEY, 1st Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Commandant Colaba Depot from 1st May next Vice Major Seton 2nd R. S. Rifles, tour expired.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Surgeon-Major A. J. Lyle, A. M. S., from 16th May to 14th July.

MAJOR C.G. M. FASKEN, 2nd Sikhs, is posted to the Punjab Frontier Force on appointment as officiating A. A. G. Punjab Command.

SURGEON-COLONEL E. TOWNSEND and Surgeon-Captain C.F. Spencer, Army medical Staff, come out shortly to India to replace Surgeon-Colonel C. Mc D. Cuffe and he late Surgeon-Major W. P. Feltham.

CAPTAIN D. J.O. TAYLOR, 6th P.I. and T. Webster 125th B. I. are appointed District Recruiting Officers in the Punjab and Bengal Commands respectively, vice Burn and Ostrehan who revert to regimental duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. WILSON, Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate, Bengal Command Headquarters goes home on 4 months leave Major R. C. Onslow, Assistant Judge-Advocate 2nd Circle, takes his place and Captain L. H. Reid, now Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, acts for Major Onslow at Mian Meer.

THE following appointment have been made :—13th Bengal Lancers,—Lieutenant R. A. Steel from 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant F. C. Macnaghten, from 13th Bombay Infantry to be Officiating Wing Officer. 6th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant W. L. Dundas, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 29th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Radgeway, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 27, was 671, giving a death-rate of 40·62 per annum per thousand, as against 37·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·84 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 274 died from fevers, of which 195 were bubonic cases; 1, small-pox; 8, measles; 4, cholera; 4, leprosy; 68, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 76, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 29, still-born; 51, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 17; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 331; Hindu outcaste, 51; Musalman, 192; Parsee, 18; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 117 as against 285 the corresponding period of last year, and 263 the average over the past five years.

AT a largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans of Muttra District, on Saturday last, at the Government High School, under the auspices of Anjumani Islameyai, it was decided to celebrate the Queen's long reign by holding a miladsharif mahfil, and by illuminating the Juma Musjid. The meeting also unanimously resolved to co-operate with the Mahomedan Central Committee at Delhi.

QUITE an epidemic of murder seems to have occurred in the army in India during the past three months. The sentences of death upon the following men were confirmed some little time ago, and the culprits have probably been executed by now :—Sepoy Momin, 40th Pathans, for the murder of a comrade at Fort Sandeman in January; Sepoy Gunga Singh, of the Guides, for the murder of a native officer at Madan in February; Private Suryanarayan, 16th Madras Infantry, also for the murder of a native officer in February. A fourth case of murder has been recently reported in the papers: a sepoy of one of the Gurkha regiments in Assam having killed a native officer at Dibrugarh. There has not been such an outbreak of violent crime in the army for many years past: in fact, four different murders in three months is probably unprecedented.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	0	26
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	3	0	
	Dongri	9	2	
C	Market	0	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chownatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	22
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	2	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	3	
	First Nagpada	5	0	
F	Parel	0	2	12
	Sewri	3	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		3	17
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		0	
	Dharavi Plague		3	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		1	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Lohana		0	
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		0	
	J J Hospital		2	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		2	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Barang		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	St George's		0	
	Worli Plague		0	
	Reay Road		1	
	Total	36	29	104

Total to date...11,961 10,235

THE OUTBREAK AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The very serious outbreak of bubonic plague at Cutch Mandvie is engaging the careful attention both of H. H. the Rao of Cutch and of the Bombay Government. Although the port has a population of only 25,000, the deaths number 70 or 80 daily, and on Tuesday reached the disquieting total of 100. The figures for Wednesday showed 84 deaths. Dr. Lowson has been despatched to Cutch Mandvie to make enquiries into the matter, with a view to suggesting to the Durbar the steps which it is advisable to take. The outbreak is the more to be regretted since it comes at an extremely inopportune time. The marriage of Princess Kesaba, the daughter of H. H. the Rao, with H. H. the Maha Rao of Kotah, was celebrated only so recently as April 17, and was an occasion of universal rejoicing in the well-managed State of Cutch.

ASSISTANCE TO THE MOFUSSIL.

At the request of the Government of Bombay, the Plague Committee have made the following arrangements. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and Dr. Shroff have been transferred to Cutch Mandvie to take charge of the plague suppression measures at that place, and gangs of coolies have been sent with an Inspector for the disinfection work to be carried on there.

Andheri has been furnished with a disinfecting staff by the Committee, and a strong staff under the order of Mr. Atkinson, Disinfecting Inspector of the Municipality, has been despatched to Alibag as well as to Reva Danda. Supplies of disinfectants have been indented for on the Committee for use at these places.

THE DISINFECTION OF SEWAGE.

CAUSES OF DELAY IN THE WORKING OF THE ELECTROLYSIS SCHEME.

Soon after the outbreak of plague the attention of the Corporation was called to the Hermite process for the utilization of electrolized sea-water for disinfecting sewage. As many of the members of the Corporation at that time held the theory that the drains were responsible for the plague, the estimated cost of the plant for the trial of the system—Rs. 27,092—was readily voted. The machinery was ordered out from home through Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas by wire. It arrived a month or so later, and was fixed at Carnac Bunder. Its erection was promptly proceeded with, and about the end of February the public were informed that it would be in working order in a few days. But from one cause or another it has not yet been given a trial. The pipe which was originally the discharging pipe for the night soil depot at Carnac Bunder was put in as a suction pipe for salt-water, but was found to be so be defective as to necessitate some other method. It was necessary to transmit the power by electricity from the night-soil depot to Carnac Bunder for pumping up the sea-water. For this a grant of Rs. 4,267 is required. Until this change is made the water will have to be pumped up by a steam pump in Carnac Road at a cost of Rs. 1,033, while the utilization of electricity will cost Rs. 685 per mensem. The need for these additional grants has been reported to the Municipal Commissioner by the Special Drainage Engineer, and it is understood that sanction for them will be obtained shortly. Opinions may differ as to the effectiveness or otherwise of the Hermite system and as to the advisability of its adoption in Bombay. But since nearly thirty thousand rupees have been spent on the plant for the purpose it seems very desirable to give it a fair trial without any further delay.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT AT PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sir Charles Ollivant visited several of the plague hospitals in Bombay in company of General Gatacre, Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, and Dr. Weir. Sir Charles was quite pleased with the arrangements made in the hospitals. What Sir Charles Ollivant observed and seemed to be interested in, was the condition of the people coming from Ratnagiri and the coast. They were quite emaciated, thin and sickly. It was apparent that the effects of famine or scarcity in the mofussil had told upon their constitution. Sir Charles saw these people at the Narelwadi Segregation Hospital, and he was of opinion that they should be detained in order that they might be fed there, if not for anything else. In the hospitals the new Member of Council evinced a deep sympathy with the patients, and consoled them by saying that he wished them speedy recovery and that there was no apprehension of death as long as they were treated by sympathetic doctors.

Surgeon-Major Street, who has been on special duty in connection with the plague for some months, having had a fall and injured his hand, has been allowed privilege leave for ten weeks. He leaves for England by the mail steamer.

The Plague Committee went to Uran, yesterday morning, on plague inspection duty. The party consisted of General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, and Major Cahusac, who returned late in the evening.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

Mr. S. M. Moses, J. P., on going his rounds, this morning, in the Malabar Hill division, found in a chawl a Hindu waterman, employed at the Reservoir at the Hanging Garden Hill. He sent for Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee, the District Health Officer, who pronounced the man to be suffering from small-pox. He was promptly conveyed in an ambulance to the Arthur Road Hospital for treatment, and the chawl was disinfected.

A case was discovered in Chota Sewree yesterday by Professor O. V. Muller. The victim was a mill-hand who had fled from Coorla by train to avoid being taken to hospital there. He had been in hiding in Sewree for 15 days, and was now too ill to walk. He was removed to Sion hospital.

STILL ANOTHER RULE.

The following additional rule has been made under the Epidemic Diseases Act :—"Plague authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorized to prevent the entrance of suspicious persons into towns or villages to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, &c., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected, such plague authorities shall have the widest discretionary power, subjected to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered 'suspicious' for the purposes of this rule."

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT AT THE MANDVIE HOSPITAL.

Yesterday evening General Gatacre and the members of the Plague Committee, accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant, visited Mr. Vassonji Trikamji's Dossa Bunia Hospital at Clive Road, Mandvie. The hospital is in charge of Dr. Munchersha N. Disana. Sir Charles and the members of the Committee went round the building and opened a new convalescent ward attached to the hospital. There were six patients under treatment. Sir Charles Ollivant, who speaks Gujarati with ease, made enquiries of some of them, and was quite satisfied with the way in which they were cared for and their comforts looked after. Mr. Vassonji Trikumji, who solely bears the expenses of the hospital, was away at Cutch on account of ill-health. Sir Charles Olivant expressed his regret at not being able to personally express his appreciation of Mr. Vassonji's beneficence. This hospital was lately pronounced by the Plague Committee to be "a model hospital" for cleanliness and arrangement.

The party left the premises well satisfied, the new Member of the Council putting the following remarks on record: "I have inspected the hospital with much pleasure, and congratulate Mr. Vassonji Trikumji on the result of his intelligent beneficence."

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered in the city by sea and land were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,452, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,890, making a total of 4,342 persons. Departures by sea 872, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,570, making a total of 2,622 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,720 persons.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY KHOJA HOSPITAL.

At the request of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the president and members of the Plague Committee approved of the opening of the above hospital from the 28th March last, from which date up to the present time 30 patients have been admitted. Of these 12 died, 6 were discharged, and 12 are under treatment, 5 of whom are convalescent. These patients have been under the treatment of Dr. De Quadros and De Silva. Dr. Yersin very kindly visits this hospital daily, sometimes even twice a day, and spends about an hour in attending to the patients and injecting serum into those who may present themselves for treatment. In all 105 persons, Khojas, Hindus, Borahs, &c., have been inoculated by Dr. Yersin at this hospital. The institution is visited regularly by Messrs. Fazulbhai Mahomed Dama, Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Currimally Mahomed Jaitha, Sajanbhoy Dattoo, Fazulbhoy Meheral

ernment Rs. 13½ and of first-class Rs. 15. Only one bag of second-class rice was brought to market to-day and sold to one Raghunath Moorar, a stall-keeper, who sold the rice in retail to different persons in ten minutes, at a loss of Rs.2½, which he philanthropically bore himself. The 30 goats that have arrived are stated to have cost Government Rs.315, that is Rs. 10½ each, but as it is necessary to supply the wants of Christians, the flesh-eating community, the meat is sold at 2 annas per lb., the Government bearing the loss. The meat, however, of one goat was condemned by Dr. Virgilio Pinto as unfit for use. There are divers rumours regarding the cordon. Information received from the palace goes to state that a ten days' quarantine will be placed at Vapi, while private information goes to the effect that there will be only examination of persons at Vapi, and only the sick will be detained in the plague hospital. As the Portuguese Consul in Bombay had a long interview with Lord Sandhurst regarding the hardships the cordon has inflicted upon the people of Damaun, it is earnestly expected that the rigour of the cordon will be abated. There has been such pressure on Shet Sorabji and his cousin, Mr. Cowasji Dorabji Bhurda, for medicines, that Shet Sorabji was compelled to lighten his labour by engaging Mr. Antonio Fernandes, a passed medical student, to treat some of the patients, all the medicines being supplied to him by Mr. Bhurda.

ROAD FOR MALAD.

THE following letter, dated 28th April, has been addressed to the Assistant Collector, Thana, by Messrs. Bhimjee Bhagwandass, Keshow Jagonnath Patel, Pesconjee Bomanjee, Govind Narayan Bhundare, Mahomed Ali, and others :—

To G. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana.

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Malad and the adjacent villages, beg respectfully to represent the great want of at least one properly-constructed road from this village to the Railway station.

(2) Your visits of late to this place have no doubt convinced you of this necessity. The approache to the station near the public tank are in a condition which it is needless to describe after your personal experience of it.

(3) Within recent times many residential quarters have sprung up in this village, and its importance as the centre of many other villages and groups of hamlets has been recognized by the erection within the last few years of a railway and a police station. We hope, therefore, we are not pleading for much in asking for at least one good road passable both in fine as well as in rainy weather.

(4) We have been given to understand that the need of a good main thoroughfare for Malad has not escaped the attention of the authorities, but that for want of co-operation from the present village Khot, it has been found difficult to place the existing road under the control of the Local Boards. We venture to hope the difficulty is not insuperable, and that under the Land Acquisition Act the land over which the inhabitants have long acquired an indefeasible right of way can be taken over and improved for road purposes by Government.

(5) The inhabitants of this and adjacent villages would feel highly indebted to you, and would always remember with gratitude your efforts in providing this much-needed public convenience.

RIOTING AT KELVA MAHIM.

MR. C. HUDSON, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, has convicted and sentenced twenty-eight of the accused who were charged with rioting and causing hurt to a public servant to various terms of imprisonment. The case started with eighty-nine accused. Twenty-eight were convicted, two died during the course of trial, and the rest were discharged. Mr. Furdonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna Pathare, pleader, appeared, yesterday, before the Sessions Judge of Thana, and made an application on behalf of the appellants for bail. After some discussion, the Sessions Judge ordered the accused to be released on bail.

SURVEY WORK IN INDIAN WATERS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Survey Steamer Nancowry, Lieut. W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Colombo, which port she left on the 22nd instant. She left here on the 27th September last, and proceeded to Port Blair, and commenced the survey of the north-eastern portion of the Andaman Islands, working in company of the I. N. Comet, as mentioned in letter of December. She then proceeded to the Gulf of Martaban with the Investigator, and surveyed there till the 15th instant. The Nancowry experienced fine weather with moderate to light north-west winds and moderate sea during the voyage.

NEW WELL AT MALWANI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The villagers of Ratoury and Karoudy, Salsette, most respectfully beg to tender their cordial thanks to Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, the Assistant Collector of Thana, for having personally visited to know the scarcity of water in Malwani Tank. On Sunday, the 25th instant, he examined the place between both the villages, and ordered that the well should be sunk at once between the said villages. Among those present were : Messrs. A. D. F. Henriques, D. Gracias, J. M. Dias, P. Dias, B. Fonseca, I. Gracias, and several others. Mr. A. D. F. Henriques gave the ground for sinking the well free of charge. Of the sinking of the new well, it is promised that the work will commence within the ensuing week. It has met the wishes of both the villages.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF-WORKS AT THANA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Wednesday, says : The opening of the relief-works in several parts of the inward talukas, Thana district, is absolutely necessary at the present juncture. A large number of the poor people in the Karjat, Moorbad, and Shapur talukas, at the foot of the Sayadhari ranges, are wandering about without labour, and they can hardly earn their daily bread. The Kali Paraj, or the people of indigenous tribes of Sayadhari Division, are, states the *Arunodaya* (the local Marathi weekly paper), in its issue of Sunday last, seeking for relief.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abel, H F	Hall, W	Pinch Hayward, Mrs
Alexander, C N	Heilir, Max	Pointer, P
Blewett, C T., Major, R A	Hamilton, Lillias, Dr	Richards, J
Chusel, Gustos	Haydeen, Miss	Rex, Mrs
Cox, H E	Holzlein, Bernhard	Sandilands, P
Curtis, W S	Izzard, A H	Sandeson, E C
Cooper, Mr	John, M A	Spence Reginald, Mrs
Cutler, Dr	Jacomb, Nurse	Styne, Geo A Le
Dickson, D D	Johnson, Mary B, Miss	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Eden, Mrs care of Col Eden, late R H A	Johnson, J S	Sinclair, C W
Ferrar, Michael H	Keilly, H P. Mrs	Soffano, J
Bengal, C S	Kannitz, Louis	Smith, Mitchell, Col
Frances, Jus	Knoll, Hars	Savill, R C
Grant, J, Col	Lawson, H	Tucker, A H
Golta, Fram M R C S	Littledale, E M Miss	Taylor, John
Geary, J W	Muller, Ezon	Virjee, Narayonjee
Greenhalgh, Walter	Mitchell, W J, Lt	Wilis, W G. Mrs
Green, G de Billing	Moffat, Douglas	Weeks, F
Gilbrine, M	Morse, P E	Wallace, E A
Hilson, R	Mitchin, C P, Capt	Zuckermann, Ewa
	Martin, Robert R	
	Mosters, J	

THE Madras Government's order that experiments with the plague virus conducted at the Medical College or by the Health Officer of the Municipality or elsewhere, should be stopped, and all cultures carefully destroyed, emanated, we understand, from the Government of India on a representation made to it from the North-West Provinces. The order is certainly a curious one, and will probably meet with a good deal of ridicule from scientists in England.

As many conflicting rumours have been published regarding the identity of the man who murdered Mrs. Band, by stabbing her in the Anarkaili Bazaar, Lahore, on the 2nd February last, and who was duly executed on March 27, it may be well to announce, says the Lahore paper, that it has been ascertained that he was a Pathan called Bashir, belonging to the Asghar Khel branch of the Kammi Khel Mohmunds. He lived in the village of Tarkai near the Shabkadr police station in the Peshawar District, where his father, Gnarib, his wife, Mussammat Wazarai, his brother, Khushal, and his half-brothers, Mashhal and Daulat, are now living. The family left Korai Kor (close to Fort Michni) some years ago to settle there. Gnarib and his sons are zemindars, but Bashir became a "Talibul-ilm." He left his village suddenly about the middle of January, 1897, without letting any of his family know where he was going, and travelled down to Lahore.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples. Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

NAGPUR AND THE JUBILEE.

A LARGE and representative gathering of the Indian Christians of Nagpur, writes a correspondent, was held at the Free Church building on Tuesday, the 20th instant, under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association to consider what steps should be taken to convey their congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. Mr. Anand Singh presided. Mr. Challiah Anketeli, who was appointed to speak in English, proposed that the Indian Christian Association of Nagpur should co-operate with the associations of other provinces in the joint address to be presented to the Queen.

In doing so, he said that it was needless to give a lengthy speech on the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, whichwas now occupying the attention of allthroughout the world. The Indian Christians, he thought, had special reasons to bless Her Majesty's reign. The progress they have made during this period was simply marvellous. When Queen Victoria ascended the British throne there was hardly the nucleus of this community. Now this community numbers over two million souls ; and, as the London *Times* pointed out not long ago, it has risen from a low degree of social and numerical importance to a recognised position of local influence and conscious strength. The community, he continued, had not been in the enjoyment of any special privileges granted to it by the Government, but this community could not help feeling thankful to the Government for the special Act of legislation which was passed in 1850, which may be called the Magna Charta of Indian Christian converts, an act which put a stop to the loss of civil rights and the right to inheritance which the native Christians laboured under for almost half-a-century. The community has made rapid strides in higher education, though it numbers amongst its adherents a large portion of the submerged classes. In female education they stand second to no other community in India, and have in their ranks M.A., and B.A., Masters of Law and Medicine. No other community in India was so loyal to the Queen as the Indian Christians. They fully realise in what a perilous situation they would be placed if the British Raj were to withdraw from India any day. Their loyalty, he thought, was amply proved by the fact that during the Great Indian Mutiny not only were the Indian Christians massacred along with the Europeans and Eurasians without distinction, but they helped the British a good deal in evading massacres at several places. Mr. S. Bhivaji supported the motion, and reiterated in detail in Marathi, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, all the blessings received during the Queen's reign. He was followed by Dr. Ratansingh, who gave the beautiful little speech in his usual pleasing eloquent tone, and also by Mr. B. N. Gadre.

The following is a copy of the address which is to be presented by the Indian Christians. It is to be illuminated and enclosed in a silver casket, which is being made specially at Jeypore and estimated to cost over two thousand rupees. The only Indian Christian Prince, Harnam Singh, of Lahore, is to present it personally to the Queen in England, where he goes to take part in the Jubilee celebrations. It is the most representative of all the addresses that are to be sent by this country :—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

May it please Your Majesty,—We, the Native Christian subjects of your Majesty's Indian Empire, crave leave to approach your Majesty with our humble congratulations on this the auspicious occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's benign reign. We would raise our hearts in gratitude to God for the gracious Providence which has vouchsafed us, for the longest term on record, the enjoyment of so beneficent a rule. In common with your fellow-subjects in this Empire we would gratefully recall the numerous aspects in which your Majesty's reign has proved an unfailing source of untold prosperity to India and India's peoples. It has contributed beyond all precedent to the development of our material resources, the consolidation of our stabilities, the steady improvement of our social economy, and the amelioration of our political status. As privileged to rejoice in the Faith of which your Majesty is the Royal Defender, we would, with devout thankfulness, refer to the unique progress of the Kingdom of Christ which has signalised your Majesty's fruitful reign. It has been an era of unparalleled activity in Christian enterprise of every possible variety, fruitful of marvellous results, among which giving God the glory, we may, in all humility, name the remarkable growth of an indigenous Christian community, in course of equipment for the aggressive Christian influence on the destinies of the country.

We would close with the fervent prayer that the most High may, of His bounty, add yet many years to your Majesty's blissful reign, and may glorify Himself by using your Majesty, yet more conspicuously, for the furtherance of His own plans and purposes, with which faithfully to fail in shall ever be our earnest aspiration.

REFLECTIONS IN A CORFU PALACE.

AN occasional correspondent writes from Corfu to a home paper :—In going over the Greek Royal residences here nothing struck me so much as their likeness to real English homes. The chintz-covered furniture, the English cretonne curtains, the Staffordshire hardware, the cosy folding screens, and open fireplaces, are all just what one would find in a comfortable English home. The Queen's house-keeper as the Villa Mon Repos, who spoke Italian most of the time, occasionally put in a few words of English. "That was the schoolroom," she said, throwing open a pleasant apartment, and running over a list of the studies the Royal children pursued there. "Here was the nursery," she said, again. They are all square, lofty rooms, except in this villa—the Greek nation's present to King George,—and they all look out upon trees and shrubs, or flower-beds, more luxuriant and less trim than in English pleasure grounds, yet the whole is very like a beautiful English garden. And what are the ornaments *par excellence* of the villa in the country and the Royal Palace in the town of Corfu? Photographs—framed on the walls singly, in upright stands on the King's writing table, and on the Queen's ; grouped, many in one frame, or several frames, jointly making a pattern against a panel ; and in the Queen's drawing-room a great plush screen filled with photographs, back and front, and occupying the place of honour in the apartment. The Princess of Wales, King George's sister, appears over and over, in various costumes, alone or with her children, among these photographs. One bewitching portrait of Her Royal Highness, taken long ago, represents her with a bonnet and gauze veil tied in a great bow beneath the chin. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and all the English Royalties are there. The Dowager Tsarina's likenesses are nearly as numerous as those of her sister of Wales—two enchanting faces with a strong family likeness. The Russian Imperial Family is very fully represented. The old King and Queen of Denmark, the Duchess of Cumberland, the Grand Duchess Paul (the daughter of the Greek Royal House, whose early death so sorely afflicted her parents), and other members of reigning families more or less nearly connected with their Majesties of Greece are the objects of most interest and chief ornaments throughout the suites of rooms. Queen Olga, in the Greek national costume, stands, framed, in the very best light. I asked about the dress, and exclaimed involuntarily, "How beautiful!" The good housekeeper responded fervently, "Truly, the Queen is beautiful." It may be that no man is a hero to his valet; but several things showed unmistakably that Queen Olga is quite a heroine to her house-keeper. In a guest-chamber at the Villa there is a mirror on which the dead Duke of Clarence, the present Tsar, the Emperor William, and half a dozen other personages scribbled their signatures with a diamond. And nearly all these Royalties, whose portraits are preserved like ikons in their shrines—nearly all the originals of the pictures which are so cherished in these Greek palaces that they seem the gems of which the rooms are the mere settings,—are the heads of those States which have fired on the Cretan Christians, whom the gallant Greek Prince was striving to save ; the States which threaten to drive Greece, by sheer brute force, from the course which she accounts right and just! Is blood really thicker than water?

ONE of the objects of Sir Antony MacDonnell's visit to Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh on Friday last, writes the *Pioneer*, seems to have been to discuss the plague regulations, and inform himself, at first hand, from one of the best authorities on the subject, of the real strength and nature of Mahomedan opinion on this question. The interview was a long one, and we understand that Sir Syed Ahmed expressed a strong disapproval of the first plague regulations issued by the N.-W. P. Government, which it will be remembered were promptly withdrawn when it was discovered how much discontent and disaffection they were likely to arouse among the native population. We are informed that Sir Syed Ahmed expressed a qualified approval of the new regulations, but expressed his view that it would be unwise and dangerous, in view of the strictness of Mussulman opinion on the point, to do anything which could in any way offend *purdah* prejudices. This opinion coming from so experienced and respected a source as the venerable leader of the more enlightened and pregressive section of the Mahomedan community, is certainly deserving of the highest respect and consideration. It is reported the Bombay Mussulmans prefer the new N.-W. P. regulations to those which are in force in their own Presidency, and have petitioned their Government to adopt the former. If this is true, it will doubtless be a gratification to the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers and will compensate them in a measure for the failure of the first regulations.

THE TRAVAIL OF ARMENIA.

THE LATEST BLUE-BOOK

"FURTHER Correspondence respecting the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey and Events in Constantinople," covering the last three months of 1896, is the title of a Blue-book issued on April 3, which once more furnishes proof of the grim reality of the misrule, tyranny, and hypocrisy which has brought down upon the head of the Sultan the curses of the civilised world.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE'S REPORT ON THE "REFORMS."

Sir Philip Currie wrote to Lord Salisbury on December 23 : As fresh discussions are being opened with a view of ascertaining what reforms can be profitably introduced in Turkey, the moment seems suitable for inquiring what steps have been taken during the past year to execute the reforms sanctioned by Imperial Irade on October 17, 1895. Leaving out of the question the appointment of gardes champetres, which has been entirely neglected, the most important provisions of the schedule of reforms fall under three headings : The nomination of Christian officials the control of the Kurds, and an improved method of tax collecting. As regards the first point, Christian muavins (assistants) to Valis have been appointed in all the Armenian vilayets, and in some others, such as Angora, Bitrout, and the European provinces. They have also been named to three out of the twenty Mutessarifs and to four out of the eighty-nine Kimakams in the six Armenian vilayets. Christian Kaimakams have been appointed only at Zeitoun and Hajjin. As regards the police and gendarmerie, a certain number of Christians, have been appointed, and the local authorities have received instructions to raise the numbers to the proportionate amount. Financial straits, however, prevent them from paying any salary to these new officials, and it is consequently difficult to find candidates. The appointment of Christian assistants to Valis appears at first sight to be an important step, but, in practice, measures have been taken to deprive it of all value. The muavins elected seem to be in all cases of little personal energy and low official rank. When the Vali is at his post they are not allowed to take any part in the administration, and in order to prevent them from occupying his place when he is absent, a regulation has been made that the functions of Acting Vali are to be discharged by the pason of next highest personal rank, who is generally the Defterdar, or representative of the Ministry of Finance. No attempt to execute Article 27 of the schedule of reforms, respecting the control of the Kurds, seems to have been made except at Mush. With regard to the collection of taxes it is reported that special officials are being appointed in most provinces, and that zaptiehs are no longer employed for this purpose, but it does not make much difference to the rural population whether the taxes are collected by zaptiehs or by one civilian tax collector assisted by ten zaptiehs. Most of these reforms have been recently extended to all vilayets of the empire in order that no special privileges might seem to be given to Armenians.

"LIKE WRINGING BLOOD FROM A STONE".

Of the utter hollowness of the "reforms" there is abundant evidence in the Blue-book. Concerning the visit of Shakir Pasha, a Commissioner for the execution of reforms, the Vice-Consul at Kharput writes as follows : I could not persuade him to take any radical measures to stop the abus. He of course knew that his own salary for the time together with that of his numerous hangers-on had to be wrung from this unfortunate vilayet, although it was like wringing blood from a stone. His visit, I firmly believe, was on the whole rather prejudicial than otherwise to the Armenians in general. The Turkish malefactors, who are imbued before his arrival with the idea that no punishment at all is in his hands, became doubly insolent after he had left.

PREPARING FOR THE "REFORMS" COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Fontana gives another illustration of the sham of the whole business : I am informed by a certain engineer that gangs of Armenians were forced to work at repairing the road from Siva to Malacia, without pay and without rations, in order to pave the way for the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner for the execution of the reforms. His bodo of camp followers swooped down on the vilayet like a swarm of locusts, leaving the unhappy Armenians to pay for the locusts' passage with their harvests. It is difficult to believe that any real reform can be introduced or prosper in this atmosphere of anarchy and bankruptcy. The foulest criminal and murderers are at large throughout the vilayet, and respected for their wealth, the spoil of their victims.

TORTURING THE INNOCENT.

Here is a story of horrible torture from Acting-Consul Richards at Angora : Among the fifteen young men recently imprisoned I have good reason to believe that at least five are innocent of any real crime. I asked the police Commissary about them a few days ago, and he practically admitted that they had found no fault in some of them, although his remarks on that head had not clenched matters. The worst part of the business is that torture has, without doubt, been resorted to in, at least, two cases in order to force confession. My informant is the most trustworthy man of our acquaintance, and has exceptional opportunities for learning the facts. Nails have been driven into the fingers and nails of the men, and they have been branded with hot iron. I also know that some have escaped imprisonment by the payment of heavy bribes. I could tell you the names, but in order to secure them I was obliged to promise secrecy.

HOW THE COMMISSIONER COLLECTED HIS EXPENSES.

At Bitlis, Shakir Pasha made an impression pretty much the same as he made at Kharput. The chief reform was the more rigorous collection of taxes ; that is, those of the given prisoner has made a good impression on the Armenian population, but Shakir Pasha is generally considered to have done very little here. Taxes were being rigorously collected during the whole time of his stay. I have it on the best authority that till within three days of his departure Shakir pasha had in vain been trying to get from the local Treasury 300 liras required for his future travelling expenses, and that the other members of his Commission were also seeking money due to them for their salaries and expenses. Shakir Paha got 1,000 liras from the Treasury at Mush on the occasion of his visit there, and it may be presumed that at any rate, this 300 liras for travelling expenses were raised here.

HOPELESSNESS OF REFORMS.

The following opinion of Major Williams is in general harmony with that of other Consuls : Real reforms would be received with acclamation by all sections of the population ; education, and the gradual spread of civilisation as the country is opened up, will do the rest. These are the real needs of the country, and not by the scheme of reforms sanctioned last year. I do not believe, that, if they were carried, out to-morrow in their entirety, the position of the Armenian people would be materially improved. The first and most pressing need is money. This must be found at all costs, and in the near future, or all hope for this generation of this country is nothing but an idle dream. The Turkish Government, as at present constituted, is perfectly hopeless. Mr. Fontana's comment is also suggestive : All the additional functionaries appointed under the schems of reform, as well as the rest of the contingent of "Mutessarifs," will be drawn from the proceeds of the vilayet, so that the innovations, in question cannot but prove an additional burden to the Christian taxpayers, for whose benefit they were originally devised. The opinion of Consul Monahan is wound up with this important statement: "From the evidence which I occasionally obtained of the feelings both of Christians and of respectable Mussulmans, the general growing conviction of both would seem to be that foreign intervention is desirable and inevitable."

WOMEN'S DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

THE proposal to admit women to the titles of degrees at Cambridge is being hotly contested even in vacation time. A circular is just issued, signed by the Master of Peterhouse and others, calling attention to the very moderate character of the measure. Only the titles of degrees are to be conceded, all University rights and privileges being, as most people think, very properly withheld.

The circular concludes : "As an indication of the feeling of the residents we call attention to the fact that the scheme has already received the support of the Vice-Chancellor (the Master of Sidney), the Masters of Trinity, Gonville and Caius, Peterhouse, Jesus, Christ's and Emmanuel, the Public Orator, the Registrary, the Regius and the Sly Professors of Divinity, the two Professors and the Reader in Law, the Professors of International Law, Ecclesiastical History, Moral Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Physics, and Mechanism, the Professor and the Reader in Botany, and many others who hold important posts in the University or in the Colleges. It is not too much to say that almost all the professors who have had extensive experience of the education of women in Cambridge are in favour of the step now proposed.

"For thirty years Cambridge has recognised, by a series of steps attended with uniform success and approval, that its great position is held in trust for the promotion of education and learning in the country as large. One more step is now rendered necessary by the development of the University system of Great Britain. Those who refuse to take this step are sacrificing the true interests and shrinking from the manifest duty of the University."

THE death is announced of Mr. H. A. O'Brien Acting Colonial Treasurer of the Straits Settlements, It appears that Mr. O'Brien had been in indifferent health for some time past, and on the 12th instant, he appears to have injected a dose of morphia into his arm. He died the same evening, in a gharry, the cause of his death being stated to be an overdose of morphia acting on a weak heart. The deceased was a brother of Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, the new Governor of Figi and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

DR. KOCH'S NEW CONSUMPTION TREATMENT.

HIS DESCRIPTION OF HIS LATEST EXPERIMENTS.

THE "Daily News" Berlin correspondent has forwarded the following abstract of Professor Koch's article, giving particulars of his improved tuberculin, appearing in the "Deutsche Medicinische Woenschrift," edited by Professor Eulenburg :—

About five years have elapsed since Dr. Koch's "consumption cure" caused so much sensation. The disappointment that followed is within the memory of everybody. Dr. Koch, however, did not himself lose faith in his discovery, and for five years he has been endeavouring to improve it. Now he brings it forward again, and although the memory of five years ago must make us sceptical, it must at any rate occur to one that a man like Dr. Koch does not expose himself without precaution to a second defeat of the kind. And, indeed, the discoverer expresses himself in his article with the greatest reserve. He avoids the word "cure," and confines himself to speaking of "considerable improvement." Moreover, he states that his remedy is not effective unless used in the early stages of consumption ; and it will occur to one that many cases of consumption, if diagnosed and treated at an early stage, are already cured without tuberculin.

Professor Koch begins his article with some introductory remarks on the possibility of rendering men proof against tuberculosis, and his experiments with tuberculin. Speaking of the lymph as he first introduced it, he claims for it that it proved efficacious as a means of diagnosing the disease even at so early a stage that clinical observations and physical examination were of no avail. Concerning the difficulties encountered by him in seeking a lymph which would render the human subject immune, Dr. Koch says that solutions with dead bacilli caused bad abscesses. When he filtered the fluid it had no better effect than his first tuberculin. When, after several years of experiments, he came to the conviction that the bacilli in an uncharged, or exactly speaking in an undestroyed state, could not be absorbed, he sought for means to destroy them mechanically, without destroying their characteristic properties, as was done by dissolving them by a chemical process. In former experiments he had found that the bacillus contained two peculiar chemical substances, both of which were non-saturated sebacic acids. The one is soluble in diluted alcohol, and is easily precipitated by saturate of soda lye, the other only in boiling alcohol or ether, and is not easily saponified. Both assume the so-called tubercle-bacillus tint, and keep this tint after being treated with diluted nitric acid and with alcohol. These sebacic acids form, as the microscopic picture of the bacillus shows, a connecting layer in its body. They protect the bacillus against attacks from the outside, and render resorption difficult. The object, therefore, was to destroy this integument. All the first experiments failed. Only when well-dried cultures were taken and worked about for a long time in an agate mortar, without any admixture, one could see that the bacilli decreased in number, and that finally only a few remained. In order to remove these, Dr. Koch diluted the substance thus obtained with distilled water, and worked it about by means of a very powerful centrifugal machine, which made four thousand revolutions in a minute. The fluid was in about half an hour divided into a whitish opalescent, but quite transparent upper layer, which contained no more bacilli, and a muddy sediment sticking fast to the bottom. The latter was dried again, then worked in the mortar, and by the machine, and was divided as before. This manipulation was continued till finally nothing remained but a series of completely clear fluids.

This experiment was the basis of Dr. Koch's further work. At first he convinced himself by experiments on animals, and later on on human beings, that the preparations so gained were all completely "resorbable," and never caused abscesses. It was further shown that although the bacilli differed considerably from the others, these were all alike. Dr. Koch called the upper layer "Tuberculine," abbreviated "T. O.," and the bottom layer "T. R." (tuberculin remainder). Treated with glycerine, T. R. showed that it chiefly contained the ingredients of the bacilli, while glycerine, T. O. contained those soluble in it. This was confirmed by experiments on animals and men. T. O. is very much like the ordinary tubercolin in its qualities. It has almost the same effects as the tubercle-antitoxin, but it causes no abscesses. The T. R., however, has a decidedly "immunising" effect. It completely also causes summ reaction if too large a dose is given, but its effect is quite independent of these reactions. Whilst in using ordinary tuber-culin or tubercle-antitoxin, or T. O., reaction must be purposely provoked in order to obtain healing effects, Dr. Koch in using T. R. purposes to avoid such reaction. For this purpose he tried, by gradually increasing the doses, which were made to follow each other as quickly as the patient's condition allowed, to make him insusceptible to the effects of a larger dose—that is to say, render him immune against T. R. and against the tubercle bacilli themselves. If a man can be rendered proof against T. R. he is proof against the bacillus itself. Professor Koch adds that he made such numerous experiments with T. R. that no doubt can exist about the correctness of his statement.

The treatment is very simple. Injections are made, as with tuberculin, on the back with a syringe. The fluid contains in one cubic centimetre eight milligrammes of solid, and by dilution with salt solution the proper dose is obtained. One five-hundredth of a milligram is given first. This is such a small dose that only very rarely reaction sets in. When this is the case, a second dose is given. The injections are made about every second day, and the dose is increased so slowly that increase of the temperature above half a degree is avoided. The rising of the temperature, it caused by the injection, must have completely disappeared before resuming the injections. As a rule, Dr. Koch increases the dose up to 20 milligrammes, and if no reaction is perceptible he ceases to inject, or only does so after longer pauses. He has gained the impression that complete immunity is attained about two or three weeks after the application of large doses. The cure of tuberculous guinea-pigs, the disease taking a very rapid course with them, succeeds only if the treatment is begun early. This is the same with human patients.

The preparation has been applied by Dr. Koch in a great number of suitable cases, especially of lupus, and he has achieved without exception an improvement far greater than that gained with tubercle-antitoxin. "I say boldly," he writes, "that though many of the cases may be regarded as cured in the ordinary sense of the word, but I think it premature to use the word cure before a sufficient time has passed without a relapse." Dr. Koch emphasises the fact that in none of the numerous cases he treated with T. O. were ever after-effects observed. The patients felt well, they steadily increased in weight, and what was especially striking, their temperature did not show the well-known variations in consumptive patients. The professor says he does not venture to regard his lymph as the best possible. He intimates that experiments are being made with a new serum which may prove still more efficacious, but he is convinced that the preparation of the tubercle cultures cannot be brought to greater perfection. He concludes with the word:—"What ever may be done with tubercle cultures can be done with these." Interesting is Dr. Koch's reference to the great danger of his experiments. The cultures used for the preparation of the T. O. must be as fresh as possible, and an investigator must not forget that it is the most virulent living tubercle bacilli which he has to deal with, and that they are worked upon in a dried state, so that dust cannot be avoided. "I do not," he says, "think the danger connected with these experiments to be little, and I must confess that I often had a feeling as if I were dealing with explosives.

A chemical factory at Hoehst which produces Behring's diphtheria serum, is now selling the new tuberculin.

PEOPLE in Vincennes have been witnessing what is called "a gay funeral," according to a despatch in the *Daily Telegraph*. M. Frecet, a resident in that suburban borough for many long years, died recently at the age of eighty. He left instructions in his will that the local brass band should be engaged for his funeral, and that lively music was to be played during the journey to the graveyard. The octogenarian's relatives fulfilled his wishes to the letter. In the black-bordered invitations to the interment sent out by them they announcee the names of the airs to be heard during the funeral. As the cortege started to the cemetery, the band struck up the appropriate "Chant du Depart," to the intense astonishment of the master of ceremonies sent by the Pompes Funebres, who knew nothing about the last wishes of the deceased octogenarian in the matter of music. Then the bandsmen played a series of polkas and mazurkas, and wound up at the cemetery with the "Marseillaise." After the funeral all adjourned to a tavern, where drink was ordered in abundance. The instrumentaliss, having been refreshed, played more lively music, and then everybody returned home, apparently satisfied with the day's outing. This is the third funeral of the kind which has been organised in France within the past twelve months.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherubawakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. d. per bottle.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

WAS it in order to remind Europe of his existence that M. Delyannis recently took the extraordinary step of sending his card to M. Rochefort and other Greek sympathisers in France ? King George occupies so much public attention that his Prime Minister is quite overlooked as a factor in the political situation. It seems to be forgotten that Greece is a constitutional country, and that the Government is responsible for its policy. Diplomatic representations only take account of the "Greek Cabinet," of which M. Skouzes, the Foreign Secretary, is the mouthpiece, but M. Delyannis the very real and important head. His whole career has been passed in little else than a series of diplomatic and political struggles, in which he has always played a conspicuous and often the leading part. He has every right to be regarded as the typical representative of his country. He is a native-born Peloponnesian and an academical son of Athens, whose life coincides almost exactly with the history of modern Greece. He has filled pretty nearly all the chief offices in the Government, and is now Prime Minister for the third time. He was educated for the law, but early obtained a post in the Ministry of the Interior as supernumerary clerk. He must have shown ability and diligence, for in 1859 he was appointed general secretary of the Department. When the revolution occurred in 1832 and King Otho fled, M. Delyannis was summoned by his colleagues to take part in the Provisional Government ; and being returned to the Assembly by the constituency of Gortys, which still remains faithful to him, he was entrusted with the Foreign Office. Then came the accession of King George, and, three years later, the great insurrection in Crete, when the Cretans demanded annexation to Greece, and received the warmest sympathy and support from Athens. That crisis ended in the Conference of Paris in 1869, which M. Delyannis attended as Plenipotentiary of King George. The two are, therefore, old associates in the Cretan question and in bearding the Powers.

At the Paris Conference the aspirations of Greece were suppressed by the Powers, and apparently the prestige of the rising diplomatist suffered in consequence. A period of political eclipse followed, in which he turned again to the profession of law. How ever, he found a place in the Cabinet of M. Zaimis gis in 1876, under his friend M. Coumoundouros, into whose intrigues with Russia he entered with ardour as foreign Minister. Greece was to support Russia against Turkey, and to receive in return an aggrandisement of territory. Accordingly the treaty of San Stefano was no sooner concluded than M. Delyannis threw troops into Thessaly as per agreement. But once more the Powers interposed, and the troops were withdrawn on condition that Greece should be represented at the forthcoming Berlin Congress. She was represented by M. Delyannis, who appeared at the Congress, and claimed Crete as well as an extension of frontier on the mainland. He obtained a promise of the latter, which has never—so the Greek say—been properly fulfilled. The concession was a triumph for M. Delyannis and increased his importance at home. He succeeded to the leadership of his party in due course, and from that time until about two years ago he was engaged in a constant struggle for power in rivalry with M. Tricoupis. In 1885 he defeated that statesman, but was unable to form a Ministry until the dissolution of Parliament, when he was returned to power with a large majority and became Premier. His programe, ironically enough, was economy and financial reform. Then the Russian Embassy left Athens, and the union of the two Bulgarias ; whereupon M. Delyannis threw his programme to the winds and once more flung himself, nothing loth, into the Nationalist movement. He mobilised the army and the fleet, demanded the Berlin frontiers, and swore that he would die, sword in hand, in the war-fever rose to white heat, the army was dispatched to the frontier, and everybody shouted defiance. M. Delyannis held on, hoping for dissensions among the Powers ; but as they did not oblige him and pronounced a blockade instead, he resigned, excusing himself to the excited mob in the street by laying the blame upon the King's distinctly disloyal conduct, was the angry outburst of an ambitious and disappointed man. Had it resulted in a revolution, as it very well might, he would have been responsible. The facts go to show that M. Delyannis himself was to blame for all the trouble. The King refused to accept his resignation on that ground, but eventually, after a stop-gap Ministery had been got together for a week or two, M. Tricoupis consented to resume the premiership. Then, a little blood-letting having taken place on the frontier, the Greek pretensions were hastily withdrawn and the whole affair came to an end, to the general satisfaction of the people. In 1892 he again came into conflict with the King, and, refusing to submit on the strength of his majority in the Chamber, had to be dismissed. He was replaced by M. Tricoupis, whocame in with a great majority and remained at the head of affairs, with the exception of a few months' interregnum, until 1895. The struggles of that statesman to extricate Greece from the financial mire into which she had sunk more and more deeply are too well known to need further reference. The swing of the pendulum threw him out in 1895, when he retired into private life and died the following year. Throughout the political excitements of these latter days M. Delyannis has been responsible for the policy of Greece. Looking back over his past, one can hardly think it a mere coincidence, For more than thirty years he has been identified with the same policy of the glorious aggrandisement, to the development of internal progress and the honourable discharge of national obligations. He seems to be making a final effort to realise his ambitions. Possibly he has no choice now, for noisy excitement has become a national habit. There is no country in Europe which has had so much done for it and has done so much for itself, in the path of true progress, as Greece. And for that no one living is more responsible than the present Prime Minister. Knowing the kind of man who practically directs the arrogant foreign policy of Greece, it is hardly to be wondered at that the Chancelleries of the Great Powers look askance at the motives and actions of Greece in relation to Crete and the present crisis, caused by her impetuous and selfish procedure in that unhappy island and on the Thessalian frontier.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

THE story of Madame Dreyfus' efforts to save her ill-fated husband is, says the "St. James' Gazette," as full of romance as it is of pathos, and is almost incredible in these prosaic days.

Captain Dreyfus, as everyone knows, was found guilty of selling information about French fortifications to the German Government, and sentenced to life-long imprisonment upon an island off French Guiana. His wife, who is a woman of great intellectual ability and striking beauty, has steadfastly believed in his innocence, and after the verdict she demanded a new trial, which was refused by the Government.

She then endeavoured to get the case taken up by various political persons, and finding her efforts hopeless, succeeded in bringing it before the German Emperor, with whom she obtained an audience. Her tears and unutterable faith in her husband impressed the Emperor, and he promised to give the affair his personal attention.

She subsequently succee

PURELY PERSONAL.

In a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., offered some suggestions for dealing with the health of our soldiers in India, which can only be said to have the very remotest connection with the subject. Such, for instance, were the suggested checking of bad language and the establishment of libraries of selected works in the guard rooms and of Church rooms in barracks. But in his main proposal Major Mayne hit the nail on the head, when he advocated the creation of a long service Army for India with a larger proportion of acclimatised and married men. It is the reckless raw recruit who knows nothing of the climate or the people but wants to "have a good time" while he can, who suffers in India.

It says much for the late Dr. von Stephan that he should win his way to high positions in the German Administration without the assistance of influential friends. It is largely to his efforts that Germany owes her present postal efficiency, and other countries are not likely to forget his exertions in promoting international postal reform. He was the inventor of the postcard, and during the Franco-German War was especially active in organising the field post. When he was made Secretary of State for the German Imperial Post Office it was felt throughout Germany, which now mourns his loss to-day, that no better selection could have been made.

A gentleman who has resided for a long period at Pretoria explains that Sarel Eloff, the young man whose indiscretion is causing so much talk, is not the grandson but the nephew of President Kruger, who has no children.

Dr Jameson will shortly leave England for South Africa. The Doctor will proceed direct to the part of the Chartered Company's land lying between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, where he will act as Administrator. The construction of the telegraph line is to be pushed on as rapidly a possible, Dr. Jameson supervising the work through his territory until it reaches Uganda.

In an article on the "Longest Reign," Mr. Justin McCarthy recalls an anecdote of Lord Brougham. At a dinner party a lady once asked him who was the best speaker in the House of Lords. Brougham paused for a moment, and then, replied, "Lord Stanhope, as the second best." But a similar story is told of Bismarck. At one of his Parliamentary dinners the Chancellor was asked by one of his guests who the plenipotentiaries who had attended the Congress of Berlin he deemed to be the best. "I do not know about the best," replied the Prince, with a twinkle in his eye, "but I am quite certain that Lord Beaconsfield at least was the next best."

A scene was witnessed the other day in the Catacombs. Some forty musicians and a numerous audience assembled there at Mallard's correspondent) to indulge in a musical treat. Sitting on damp chairs [illegible] as one of the crossways of the [illegible] subterranean galleries, lined on each side with human bones, a concert was given [illegible] to be remembered by those who participated in, or listened to it as the programme comprised Chopin's "Funeral March," Beethoven's "Funeral March," Sarabande Dance," &c. The musicians were [illegible] Corps de Musique and the audience [illegible] people of position. The place was [illegible] given was dimly lighted by a few [illegible] the entertainment lasted about an hour [illegible]

Sir John [illegible] refusal to answer the questions put to [illegible] (says a correspondent) the interesting question of what course can be pursued by the Commons to secure obedience to their subpœnas in the last resort. On this point the Parliamentary text-books do not leave much room for doubt. To withhold evidence is a breach of privilege, and it can be dealt with as such by the House. The Commons Journals abound with cases in which witnesses have been punished by commitment to the Serjeant-at-Arms and Newgate for prevaricating or giving false testimony, and for refusing to answer questions or to produce documents in their possession. The usual procedure in such cases is for the conduct of the recalcitrant witness to be reported to the House, which will then deal with it. Whether this course will be pursued in this instance is as yet an open question.

The Germans have a fair sense of humour; the German official has none. He puts it off when he puts on the livery of State. This being so, he has recently fallen victim to a trifling literary joke played at his expense. A correspondence postcard, dated from Bisenz-Pisek, in Austria, was lately received at Frankfurt-am-Main. It was addressad to Herr Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Geheimer Rath, Frankfurt-am-Main, and was dated March 1827. It ran as follows:—"Dear Sir,—In case you should still be among the living, would you kindly favour us with your autograph?—Editor, "Bisenz Observer." The card was duly dispatched from the Frankfort Post Office to Goethe's house in the Hirschgraben. Here it was received by Dr. Otto Heuer, curator and librarian, who gravely inscribed:—"Addressee left here in year 1775 for Weimer." The postman countersigned it, and bore it away, and neither of them smiled. Then the Post Office clerks took the matter in hand and marked the card thus:—"Addressee deceased. To be returned," and so the wandering missive found its way back to Bisenz.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—President Kruger's little bill reminds me of another which was shown to me as a curiosity. A provincial manufacturer in a small business had a daughter, a fine, handsome girl, about eighteen years of age, who was employed in her father's office as a clerk. A gentleman of family and fortune, well on in his sixties, came into the neighbourhood, fell in love with the young lady, and was accepted as her future husband. She had been but slenderly educated, and, in view of the intended change in her social position, her lover expressed a wish that she should give up her clerkship, and should endeavour to "improve her mind" on lines which he laid down. This was done, but difficulties arose, and finally the gentleman broke off the match, at the same time intimating that he wished to act liberally in the way of pecuniary compensation, and inviting the lady to suggest an amount. She replied by a carefully-drawn bill of charges on commercially-ruled paper, demanding so much for lacerated affections, so much for loss of the expected position, so much for expenditure in the preparation of her trousseau, &c.; and, finally, "To loss of time in improving my mind," £32. 10s.

The mother of Lady Victoria Long-Wellesley, whose death at an advanced age has just been announced, was one of the most richly-dowered English brides of the present century. The eldest daughter and heiress of Sir James Tyrrey-Long, she inherited estates, the yearly rental of which was £20,000, together with one of the finest mansions in England, the famous Wanstead House. Her marriage with Mr. William Pole Wellesley, afterwards the fourth Earl of Mornington, was celebrated in 1812 with the splendour befitting a bride whose pin-money alone was £13,000 a year. Her wedding-dress cost 700 guineas, her "cottage bonnet of lace" 150 guineas and she wore during the ceremony, among other jewels, a necklace worth 25,000 guineas. Unfortunately, all Miss Tylney Long's wealth could not purchase happiness, and the story of her married life is a sad one. In eleven years Mr. Wellesley's extravagance had so seriously impaired his wife's vast fortune that she was compelled to sell Wanstead House (a palace superior, in some ways, to Blenheim or Houghton) merely for what it would fetch as building materials. Wanstead, the erection of which cost £370,000, was sold to a Norwich builder in 1823 for £10,000, upon the condition that every vestige of the magnificent fabric, even the foundations, should be removed within the following twelve months. Mrs. Pole-Wellesley died broken-hearted soon after the sale of Wanstead House, but her husband, who did not succeed to the Earldom of Mornington until 1845, survived her for thirty-two years. The Lady Victoria was the last remaining member of this branch of the Wellesley family, which is now extinct.

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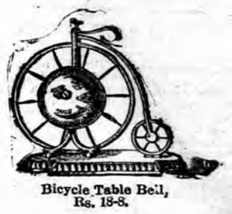

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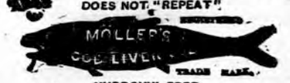

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